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THE
AMERICAN
OR,
CONSTITUTIONAL
VOL. I.

GAZETTE:
THE
JOURNNAL.
NUMB. I.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1776.

To the PUBLIC.

THE PUBLISHER of the AMERICAN GAZETTE, or the CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL, with the greateſt Pleaſure expreſſes his Gratitude, in this Firſt Number, to all the good LADIES and GENTLEMEN, who have ſo cheerfully, and in ſuch Numbers appeared to encourage the ſame, by their Subſcriptions already come to Hand; and promiſes to uſe his beſt Endeavors to make the Weekly Publication of it as entertaining as may be to all that already have, or ſhall oblige him with their kind Favors.

JOHN ROGERS.

PRINTING-OFFICE, SALEM, June, 3, 1776.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE
AMERICAN GAZETTE;
OR, THE
CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL:

To be publiſhed every TUESDAY.

Which will contain the freſheſt and moſt important INTELLIGENCE, both Foreign and Domeſtic that can at any Time be collected from the different Publications in EUROPE, or on the Continent of AMERICA.——As the PUBLISHER intends to exert his utmoſt Ability to carry on the Work with Faithfulneſs to the PUBLIC, and Credit to Himſelf, he doubts not they will cheerfully afford him their further Encouragement, which will enable him to go on therewith, (a Number of Gentlemen having already engaged therein) eſpecially as the GLORIOUS CAUSE the AMERICAN COLONIES are ſo UNITEDLY intereſted in, muſt make ſuch an Undertaking agreable to every FRIEND to the RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of Mankind in general.

CONDITIONS.

I. The AMERICAN GAZETTE, &c. will be printed on good Paper and a neat Type, of which this is a Specimen, at the moderate Price of Eight Shillings Lawful Money per Year, (excluſive of Poſtage) one Half to be paid at Entrance, the other at the Expiration of the firſt Six Months, which is one third cheaper than the New-York or Philadelphia Papers are printed at.

II. Gentlemen Subſcribers who live in Town, may depend on having their Papers left at their reſpective Dwellings every Tueſday, unavoidable Accidents excepted.

III. Advertiſements will be thankfully received and inſerted in a conſpicuous Manner, and at a moderate price.

IV. Uſeful and inſtructive Pieces of Speculation, either Commercial or Political, Poetry, &c. (free from perſonal Reflections, which the Publiſher will ſtudiouſly avoid at all Times) inſerted gratis: For which purpoſe he invites the Witty and Ingenious to ſend their Productions to the Preſs, which will be carefully inſerted all Favors acknowledged, from their humble Servant,

THE PUBLISHER.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at the Printing-Office in the Main-Street.

*** Gentlemen in Town or Country who are poſſeſſed of Propoſals, are deſired to return them by Saturday next, and give Directions for the Conveyance of their Papers.

GRAND AMERICAN CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, May 21, 1776.

RESOLVED, THAT all perſons taken in arms on board any prize, be deemed priſoners, to be taken care of by the ſupreme executive power in each Colony to which they are brought, whether the prize be taken by veſſels fitted out by the Continent, or by others.

That ſuch as are taken be treated as priſoners of war, but with humanity, and be allowed the ſame rations as the troops in the ſervice of the United Colonies; but that ſuch as are officers ſupply themſelves, and be allowed to draw bills to pay for their ſubſiſtance and cloathing.

That officers made priſoners in the land ſervice be allowed the ſame indulgence.

That the officers be not permitted to reſide in or near any ſea port town, nor public poſt-road, and that the officers and privates be not ſuffered to reſide in the ſame places.

That in caſe the officers cannot draw or ſell their bills, the Congreſs will allow for each of them Two Dollars a week, for board and lodgings, to be repaid by ſaid officers before they are releaſed from their captivity.

That no tavern keepers ſupply any officers who are priſoners, on the credit of the Continent.

That the capitulations entered into with priſoners at the time of their ſurrender be punctually obſerved.

That ſuch officers as ſurrender priſoners of war be put on their parole, unleſs Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe direct.

That the FORM of the PAROLE be as follows:

I ——, being made a priſoner of war, by the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, in North-America, do promiſe and engage, on my word and honor, and on the faith of a gentleman, to depart from hence to ——, in the province of ——, being the place of my deſtination and reſidence, and there, or within ſix miles thereof, to remain during the preſent war between Great-Britain and the ſaid United Colonies, or until the Congreſs of the ſaid United Colonies, or the Aſſembly, Convention, or Committee or Council of Safety of the ſaid Colony ſhall order otherwiſe; and that I will not directly or indirectly give any intelligence whatſoever to the enemies of the United Colonies, or do or ſay any thing in oppoſition to, or in prejudice of the meaſures and proceedings of any Congreſs for the ſaid Colonies during the preſent troubles, or until I am duly exchanged or diſcharged. Given under my hand, this day of A. D. 1776.

That the ſaid Parole be ſigned by the officers.

That ſuch as refuſe to ſubſcribe the parole be committed to priſon.

That David Franks, Eſq; Agent to the contractors for victualling the troops of the King of Great-Britain, be permitted to ſupply the priſoners with proviſions and other neceſſaries, and to ſell his bills for ſuch ſums of money as are neceſſary for that purpoſe.

And to enable him to do this to the ſatisfaction of his employers, that a commiſſioned officer be permitted once a month to viſit the priſoners to victualled and ſupplied, in order to count their numbers and certify their rolls.

That ſuch of the priſoners as are not ſupplied by Mr. Franks, be furniſhed with proviſions not exceeding the rations allowed to privates in the ſervice of the Continent.

That the women and children belonging to priſoners be furniſhed with ſubſiſtance, and ſupplied with firing and other things abſolutely neceſſary for their ſupport.

That no priſoners be inliſted in the Continental Army.

That the priſoners be permitted to exerciſe their trades and to labour in order to ſupport themſelves and families.

That the Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation, for the counties, diſtricts or towns, aſſigned for the reſidence of priſoners, be impowered to ſuperintend their conduct, and in caſes of groſs miſbehavior to confine them, and report to their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees or Council of Safety the proceedings had on ſuch occaſions.

That a liſt of the priſoners in each Colony be made out by the Committees of the counties, towns, or diſtricts where they reſide, and tranſmitted to the Aſſembly, Convention, or Council or Committee of Safety of ſuch Colony reſpectively, who ſhall ſend a copy thereof to Congreſs.

That the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety be impowered to contract with proper perſons for the moſt reaſonable terms for ſupplying ſuch of the priſoners, their wives and children, in their reſpective Colony as are not ſupplied by Mr. Franks.

That the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety, be authorized and requeſted to take the paroles of the officers, and to cauſe a ſtrict obſervance of the terms on which they are enlarged, and alſo to take ſpecial care that none of thoſe confined by order of the Congreſs, be ſuffered to eſcape; alſo to advance the allowance of Two Dollars a week to each of the officers who cannot draw or ſell their bills and to draw for the ſame on the Preſident of the Congreſs.

That the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety of the Colonies reſpectively in which priſoners are or ſhall chuſe or be appointed to reſide, be impowered to remove ſuch priſoners from place to place within the ſame Colonies, as often as to ſuch Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety it ſhall ſeem proper, having regard to the former reſolutions of Congreſs concerning priſoners.

Extracts from the Minutes,
Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS to the REPRESENTATIVES of the Town of BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a time, when in all probability the whole United Colonies of America are upon the verge of a glorious Revolution; and when conſequently, the moſt important queſtions, that were ever agitated by the repreſentative body of this colony, touching its internal police, will demand your attention; your conſtituents think it neceſſary to inſtruct you in ſeveral matters what part to act, that the path of your duty may be plain before you.

We have ſeen the humble petitions of theſe colonies to the *King of Great-Britain* repeatedly rejected with diſdain. For the prayer of peace, he has tendered the ſword;---for liberty, chains;---and for ſafety---death. He has licenced the in-

ſtruments of his hoſtile oppreſſions, to rob us of our property, to burn our houſes, and to ſpill our blood.---He has invited every barbarous nation, whom he could hope to influence, to aſſiſt him in proſecuting theſe inhuman purpoſes. The prince therefore, in the ſupport of whoſe crown and dignity, not many years ſince, we would moſt cheerfully have expended life and fortune, we are now conſtrained to conſider as the worſt of tyrants;---loyalty to *him* is *now* treaſon to our country.---We have ſeen *his* venal parliament ſo baſely proſtituted to his deſigns that they have never heſitated to enforce his arbitrary requiſitions with the moſt ſanguinary laws.---We have ſeen the people of Great Britain ſo loſt to every ſenſe of virtue and honor, as to paſs over the moſt pathetic and earneſt appeals to their juſtice with an unfeeling indifference.---The hopes we placed on *their* exertions, have long ſince failed---In ſhort, we are convinced, that it is the fixed and ſettled determination of the king, miniſtry, and parliament of that iſland, to conquer and ſubjugate the colonies, and that the people *there* have no diſpoſition to oppoſe them.---A reconciliation with them appears to us to be as dangerous, as it is abſurd.---A ſpirit of reſentment once raiſed, it is not eaſy to appeaſe: The recollection of paſt injuries will perpetually keep alive the flame of jealouſy which will ſtimulate to new impoſitions on the one ſide, and conſequent reſiſtance on the other; and the whole body politic will be conſtanly ſubject to civil commotions.---We therefore think it abſolutely impracticable for theſe colonies to be ever again ſubject to, or dependent upon Great-Britain, without endangering the very exiſtance of the ſtate: Placing, however, unbounded confidence in the ſupreme councils of the CONGRESS, we are determined to wait, moſt patiently to wait, until their wiſdom ſhall dictate the neceſſity of making a DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE.---Nor ſhould we have ventured to expreſs our ſentiments upon this ſubject but from the preſumption, that the Congreſs would chuſe to feel themſelves ſupported by the people of each colony, before they adopt a reſolution ſo intereſting to the whole. The inhabitants of this town, therefore, unanimouſly inſtruct and direct you, That at the approaching Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, you uſe your endeavors, that the Delegates of this Colony, at the Congreſs, be adviſed, that in caſe the Congreſs ſhould think it neceſſary, for the ſafety of the United Colonies to declare them independent of Great-Britain, the inhabitants of this Colony, with their lives and the remnant of their fortunes, will moſt cheerfully ſupport them in the meaſure.

Touching the internal police of this Colony, it is eſſentially neceſſary, in order to preſerve harmony among ourſelves, that the conſtituent body be ſatisfied that they are fairly and fully repreſented.---The right to legiſlate is originally in every member of the community; which right is always exerciſed in the infancy of a ſtate: But when the inhabitants are become numerous, it is not only inconvenient, but impracticable for *all* to meet in *one* aſſembly; and hence aroſe the neceſſity and practice of legiſlating by a *few* freely choſen by the *many*. When this choice is free, and the repreſentation equal, it is the people's fault if they are not happy: We therefore inſtruct you to deviſe ſome means to obtain an *equal Repreſentation* of the people of this Colony in the Legiſlators:---But care ſhould be taken that the aſſembly be not *unwieldy*; for this would be an approach to the evil meant to be cured by Repreſentation. The largeſt bodies of men do not always diſpatch buſineſs with the greateſt expedition, nor conduct it in the wiſeſt manner.

It is eſſential to Liberty, that the legiſlative, judicial, and executive powers of government be, as nearly as poſſible, independent of, and ſeparate from each other; for where they are united in the ſame perſons, or number of perſons, there would be wanting that mutual check which is the principal ſecurity againſt the making of arbitrary laws, and a wanton exerciſe of power in the execution of them.---It is alſo of the higheſt importance, that every perſon in a judiciary department employ the greateſt part of his time and attention in the duties of his office: We therefore further inſtruct you, to procure the enacting ſuch law or laws, as ſhall make it incompatible for the ſame perſon to hold a ſeat in the legiſlative and executive departments of government at one and the ſame time: That ſhall render the Judges in every judicatory through the Colony, dependent on the uncertain tenure of caprice or pleaſure, but on an unimpeachable department in the important duties of their ſtation, for their continuance in office: And to prevent the multiplicity of offices in the ſame perſon, that ſuch ſalaries be ſettled upon them as will place them above the neceſſity of ſtooping to any indirect or collateral means for ſubſiſtance: We wiſh to avoid a profuſion of the public monies on the one hand, *and the danger of ſacrificing our liberties to a ſpirit of parſimony* on the other. Not doubting of your zeal and abilities in the common cauſe of our country, we leave your diſcretion to prompt ſuch exertions in promoting any military operations, as the exigencies of our public affairs may require: And in the ſame confidence in your fervor and attachment to the public weal, we readily ſubmit all other matters of public moment that may require your conſideration, to your own wiſdom and diſcretion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

Extract of a Letter from Wilmington, North-Carolina. April 29, 1776.

"By two men, who arrived here laſt night, after making their eſcape from the men of war below, I find there are a number of prizes to the amount of 30 ſail. They ſay five tranſports arrived a few days paſt from Cork, being part of a fleet of 40 ſail, viz. 30 tranſports, 10 ſtore ſhips, one 50 gun ſhip, 2 frigates, 2 bombs, with 9 regiments on board, deſtined for this place, which are expected to land when the whole fleet arrives. This is generally believed here, as the ſhips were ſeen off on Monday by the pilots. The militia, who have been but a few days diſcharged, are coming in faſt, and who with the continental forces already here, will be able to make a good ſtand."

By Capt. Ferry, from St. Euſtatia, we have a St. Kitts paper, from which we have taken the following addreſs.

JUNE 5. We hear that there has been a ſkirmiſh between a regiment of regulars that lay at Niagara laſt winter, in their way to Canada, and a party of our people, the particulars of which we have not been able to learn.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, dated Suffolk, May 24, 1776.

"About 3,000 men and upwards have landed at Cape-Fear, and 15,000 are on their march to oppoſe them. The Britiſh troops can make no impreſſion on our coaſt. The river St. Lawrence ought to be particularly attended to—that is the principal inlet, and the Capes of Virginia the next; every other port is ſhut againſt them. They cannot make any conſiderable impreſſion in Carolina—the malecontents being diſperſed, all their meaſures are diſconcerted there."

ST. JAMES's, March 22, 1776.

This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen, the Sheriff, and ſome of the Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majeſty, (being introduced by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold) with the following addreſs and Petition, which was read by the Recorder.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to intreat your Majeſty's Royal attention, whilſt with the humility of dutiful ſubjects, we lay before your Majeſty, what at preſent moſt immediately affects us in the ſpirit and tendency of the public meaſures now depending; and the anxiety we feel at the naked and expoſed ſtate, in which this country will be left, by draining it of the national troops, as well as of the danger and diſgrace attending the late treaties for foreign mercenaries, whoſe latitude is ſuch, as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army even into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror, look forward to that diſmemberment of the empire, that increaſe of the national debt, and of burthenſome taxes, that loſs of our moſt valuable reſources, thoſe diſtreſſes of our merchants and manufacturers, thoſe deficiencies of the revenue, that effuſion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren, that failure of public credit, and theſe dreadful calamities and convulſions which muſt follow a civil war ſo begun and purſued, whoſe extent no wiſdom can foreſee. We humbly conceive, that no people can be bound to ſurrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us, and in the laſt war they ſo far exceeded their Abilities, that this nation thought it juſt and neceſſary to make them an annual compenſation, and even now, driven to open hoſtilities in their own defence, they are willing, (their charters being inviolably ſecured) to continue to us all thoſe advantages of a regular and excluſive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and proſperity. And we have every aſſurance, which men in their ſituation can ſafely give, that if aſked as freemen, they are willing to go further, and to afford the exhauſted ſtate of the revenue of this country, ſuch reaſonable voluntary aid as their abilities will permit, provided that their contributions are unalienably applied to relieve that diſtreſs, which is the only faith and police foundation of requiring them, and that neither their aids, nor our own ſinking funds ſhall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and miſapplied to the purpoſe of corruption, inſtead of redeeming the debts of the nation, according to the firſt wiſe and juſt inſtitution.

Indulge but, moſt gracious Sovereign, the humanity and dignity of your own royal diſpoſition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extenſion of your Majeſty's juſtice and mercy towards that continent, which when arbiter of the terms of peace it was your Majeſty's own determination to perſer to every other compenſation, for all the expences of the laſt war.

We humbly and earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that the moſt ſolemn, clear, diſtinct and unambiguous ſpecification of thoſe juſt and honorable terms, which your Majeſty, with both Houſes of Parliament, mean to grant to the colonies, may preceed the dreadful operations of your armament. Every colour and ſuſpicion of injuſtice and oppreſſion will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother country; and, if thoſe juſt and honorable terms are not ſubmitted to, your Majeſty will undoubtedly be enabled to meet what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal and united people.

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

I Deplore with the deepeſt concern the miſeries which a great part of my ſubjects in North-America have brought upon themſelves by an unjuſtifiable reſiſtance to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom; and I ſhall be ready and happy to alleviate thoſe miſeries, by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever that authority is eſtabliſhed and the now exiſting rebellion is at an end. To obtain theſe ſalutary purpoſes I will invariably purſue the moſt proper and effectual means.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

INTELLIGENCE from CANADA.

By Capt. Smith, of the Rifle Battalion and Lieuts. Simpſon and Cr[illegible], arrived here from Canada, we have the following IMPORTANT ADVICES, *viz.*

"Col. Beadle, with 200 Men, was attacked at the Cedars, in his Way from Montreal, and the whole Party, except the Colonel and 18 others, killed or taken Priſoners. A Detachment was immediately ordered from Colonel Patterſon's Regiment, under the Command of Major Sherburne, which was alſo attacked, and either killed or taken to a Man. General Arnold was immediately diſpatched to oppoſe the Enemy, with 180 Men, and having entrenched within 7 Miles of them, with two Field-Pieces, he was reinforced to the Number of 1500; an Engagement enſued, and the whole Body of the Enemy, conſiſting of Part of the 8th Regiment, which had been ſtationed at or near Lake-Erie, Canadians and Indians, amounting to about 700 Men, were killed or taken Priſoners, and our own People that they had taken, releaſed; of whom we are told, by one of the Gentlemen that brought the Intelligence, that there had been about 12 or 14 killed."

Copy of a Letter, juſt received from Philadelphia, dated June 6, 1776.

"Yeſterday arrived Capt. Bingley from Corocoa, at which Place they were in great Want of Proviſions; he has brought dry Goods.

"The Privateers, Congreſs, Capt. M'Elor, and Chance, Capt. Allen, who were fitted out here a few Weeks ago, are arrived at Egg-Harbor; they have taken three Ships from Jamaica, bound to England; the Ships were ordered for New-England, being afraid to venture our capes, viz Ships lady Juliana, Juno and Reynolds, having on board the following valuable articles, viz.

22420 Dollars; 187 pounds weight of plate; 1052 hogſheads of Sugar; 213 puncheons of rum; 70 pipes of Madeira wine; 246 bags of piemento; 396 bags of ginger; 568 hides; 25 tons of cocoa, 42 ditto of fuſtick; 1 caſk of turtle-ſhell, and two large turtles, deſigned for Lord North.

"The caſh the privateers took on board, is all ſafely landed here; this morning ten of the hands entered on board the privateers."

The Mercury man of war, and an armed ſloop, ſailed for Halifax, from Sandy Hook, laſt Friday, having five veſſels under convoy.

There now remains at the Hook 7 ſhips and ſome ſmall veſſels.

BOSTON, June 13.

Last Friday the Brig Yankey Hero, a Privateer of 12 small Carriage Guns, belonging to Newbury-Port, and commanded by Capt. Robert Tracy, of that Place, being on a Cruize off Cape-Ann, fell in with the Milford Frigate, a strong, well-built Ship of 28 Guns, when an obstinate Engagement ensued. Capt. Tracy, taking her for a Merchantman or Transport, by her Ports being shut, and otherwise disguised, run so near her before he discovered his Mistake, that he found it impracticable to get away. He was therefore necessitated tamely to submit, or fight an Enemy four Times greater in Strength than himself. The Crew's own personal Bravery, and the Honor of their Country, forbad the former. They therefore made a most gallant Defence: And having maintained the unequal Conflict for upwards of an Hour, till half the Crew were killed and wounded, they were obliged to strike to the vastly superior Force of the Enemy; but not without supporting, with the utmost Firmness and Resolution, the true Character and Dignity of YANKEY HEROES. The Privateer was soon after brought into Nantasket Harbor, which the Enemy still retains the Possession of, as a Receptacle for their Shipping.

Last Tuesday a Flag of Truce was sent down to Capt. Banks, Commander of the Enemy's Ships in Nantasket, in order to treat for an Exchange of Prisoners. The Gentlemen who went with the Flag were received in a friendly Manner, and treated with Politeness. Capt. Banks assured them that he would write to his commanding Officer on the Subject, and, if in his Power, get the Prisoners exchanged. The Officers and Men of the Privateer were brought upon Deck, and told the Gentlemen they were used extremely well. Four of the Crew were killed in the Engagement, and 14 wounded (one mortally) Capt. Tracy was shot in the Thigh, and his Lieutenant received a Ball in his Shoulder; but both are likely to do well. No mention was made how many were killed and wounded on board the Millford.

Last Saturday the Captains Waters and Burke, in two Privateers carried into Marblehead a Transport Ship from Scotland, bound into this Harbor, the Captain not knowing of the late Evacuation. She had on board, when taken, between 30 and 40 Sailors, and 100 Highland Officers and Soldiers; together with a very large Quantity of Provisions, 4 Pieces of Cannon, 6 Pounders, a Parcel of Cloathing, &c. She had been out 8 Weeks from Greenock, and sailed in Company with a Number of other Transports with Troops. Some of these Highlanders assert, that they were told before they sailed, that they were sent hither to take Possession of forfeited Farms, the Rebels having been drove, by the King's Troops, several hundred Miles into the Country. One or more of them also declare, that, out of the Number inlisted in Scotland for the American Service, 400 deserted on their March from Perth to Greenock.

WATERTOWN, June 17.

Last Thursday the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston were made acquainted, by Beat of Drum, that an Expedition was to be undertaken against our Enemy's Ships in Nantasket Road, and for erecting proper Fortifications in the lower Harbor. Accordingly Detachments from the Colonial Regiments, commanded by Colonels Marshal and Whitney, and Battalion of Train commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Crafts, were embarked on board Boats at the Long-Wharfe, together with Cannon, Ammunition Provisions, Intrenching Tools, and every necessary Implement, and proceeded for Pettick's-Island and Hull, where they were joined by some Continental Troops, and Sea-Coast Companies, so as to make near 600 Men at each Place; a like Number of the Militia from the Towns in the Vicinity of Boston Harbor, with a Detachment from the Train and some Field Pieces, took Post at Moon-Island, Hoff's-Neck, Point-Alderton.---At the same time a Detachment from the Continental Army under the Command of Colonel Whitcomb, with Two Eighteen-Pounders, one Thirteen Inch Mortar, with the necessary Apparatus, Intrenching-Tools, &c. were embarked for Long-Island, to take Post there.—The Troops did not arrive at their several Places of Destination until near Morning, occasioned by a flat Calm; notwithstanding such was the Activity and Alertness of our Men, that they had the Cannon planted, and a Line of Defence hove up on Long-Island and Nantasket-Hill in a few Hours, when a Cannon Shot from Long-Island announced to the Enemy our Design: Upon which a Signal was immediately made for the whole Fleet, consisting of Eight Ships, Two Snows, Two Brigs, and One Schooner, to remove and get under Way.—The Commodore, (Banks) bore our Fire, and returned it with Spirit, until a Shot from Long-Island pierced the Upper Works of his Ship, when he unmoored or cut his Cables and got under Sail, and happy for him that he did so, for in a small Space of Time afterwards, a Shell from our Works fell from our Works into the very Spot he had but just before quitted. Unhappily our Cannon did not arrive at Pettick's-Island and Nantasket as soon as might have been wished, but the Fire from the latter Place being properly pointed against the Commodore's Ship who came too in the Light-House Channel, is apprehended to have done considerable Execution.—In short, the Enemy were compelled once more to make a disgraceful, precipitate Flight; and we have it now in our Power to congratulate our Readers on our being in full Possession of the lower Harbor of Boston; and had the Wind have been to the Eastward, we are confident we should have had the much greater Pleasure of giving them Joy on our being in the Possession of many of their Ships.—Through divine Providence, not one of our Men were hurt.

The Ministerial Fleet, on Friday last, before they quitted the Harbor of Boston, blew up the Light-House, which entirely destroyed it.

We can assure the public, that there is not a Ministerial troop in all New-England, except what are prisoners; nor is there a Ministerial ship in any harbor in New-England.

Yesterday se'nnight the Highlanders taken in the Scotchman, were conducted to the Provost Prison in Boston by a strong Guard from Colonel Glover's at Marblehead.—The Officers are sent to Concord, and we hear the Soldiers are going to Worcester.

SALEM, June 18.

The Inhabitants of this Colony are determined in future to take no Continental Currency that is split in Halves and pasted on any Piece of Paper, as there has been a great Deal of Fraud carried on in this Manner. This Caution is given that the more undiscerning People may be on their Guard.

By a Gentleman from Boston, we have received the following agreable Intelligence:—That on Saturday last some of our Continental Cruizers discovered in Boston Bay, Two Transports, who immediately gave Chace to, and came up with them, on which an obstinate engagement ensued on both Sides, and lasted many Hours; when Victory happily crowned the Former, who carried both Vessels into Boston next Day.——The above Transports were from Scotland, and bound for Boston, the Captains not having heard of the Evacuation of that Place: They had on Board One Hundred and Eighty Officers and Soldiers, being Part of a Reinforcement designed for the Ministerial Army:—The Prisoners were landed in Boston Yesterday.—What Loss of Men either Side have sustained we have not yet heard, excepting that a Major belonging to the Enemy was killed.—For the Particulars of this interesting Event we must beg the Patience of our Readers until next Week, as no Mention thereof is made in the Watertown Paper.

We hear that the Congress have determined to augment their Army to 70 or 75 000 Men, whereof 20,000 are to be stationed in and near Boston, 10 000 in the Jersies, and 20,000 to go to Canada.

Last Week arrived at Rhode-Island, the True-blue, taken by the Columbus Frigate, laden with Rum, Sugar, Coffee, &c.

IPSWICH, May 15, 1776.

Departed this Life, SARAH M'KEAN, Wife of Mr. *William M'Kean*, formerly of Boston, aged 33; she was a loving Wife, a tender Mother, a dutiful Daughter, a pleasant Sister, a kind Mistress, in life. She was blest with a sweetness of temper that endeared her to all within the circle of her Acquaintance, who now lament their Loss; her Sickness was short and painful, yet she bore it with a christian Patience and resignation to the Divine Will, placing her Confidence in the Merits of an ascended Redeemer, and breathed her last in the greatest Composure of mind, committing her Spirit into his Care, in whom she trusted for Salvation.

There's nothing earth can give or can destroy,
The soul's calm sun shines and the heart-felt joy;
In life appear'd serene her soul,
And active as the sun, yet steady as the pole.
In softer beauties shone her face,
Every muse and every grace;
Made her heart and tongue their seat,
Her heart was mild, her tongue divinely sweet.
Such is the soul that leaves this mortal land;
Fearless when the great master gives command,
Its faith can govern death, she spread her wings
Wide to the windward, as she sails she sings.
Death is the storm she smiles to hear it roar,
And bids the tempest waft her from the shore,
Then with a skilful helm she sweeps the seas,
And manages the raging storm with ease.

TO BE SOLD.

By JOSHUA WARD,

Agent for the Owners of the PRIVATEER SCHOONER DOLPHIN, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at SALEM, in the County of ESSEX, the 26th Instant, to be continued from Day to Day until the whole is Sold, to the highest Bidder, the following Vessels; as also a small Quantity of Iron, &c.

SLOOP DISPATCH, burthen about Forty-five Tons.——SLOOP SUCCESS, burthen about Seventy Tons.——SCHOONER FRIENDSHIP, burthen about Sixty Tons.

STOP A TORY!

One Hundred DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1776.

MADE his Escape from the Goal of this City, a certain MOSES KIRKLAND, called Colonel KIRKLAND, belonging to *South-Carolina*, confined in the said Goal by Order of the Hon. Congress, for Practices inimical to this Country. He is a stout corpulent Man, between Fifty and Sixty Years of Age, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, of a swarthy Complection, fresh colored, and wears his own grey Hair tied behind. He had on a Green Coat faced with blue velvet, a blue Velvet Waistcoat, and brown Velvet Breeches. Had also a Brown Coat and Waistcoat, and may possibly have taken other Clothes with him. It is said he crossed over Delaware at Cooper's Ferry last Night, and it is supposed will either endeavor to get on board one of the Men of War in the River, or at Sandy-Hook. The Public are earnestly desired to endeavor to apprehend this dangerous Enemy to the *American* Cause, and a Reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any Person or Persons that shall take and bring him back to the Goal of this City, and all reasonable Charges paid.

N. B. The Printers of the several News-Papers in the Colonies are desired to insert this Advertisement.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LEXINGTON, June 8, 1776.

RAN away last Night from Mr. JOSHUA SIMONS, of this Town, a Negro Boy, about Fifteen Years of Age, named Jack, belonging to JAMES MUGFORD, of *Marblehead*: Had on went he away, a crow-colored Cloth Coat, with red Cuffs, striped Shirt, white Jacket, red Breeches, and an old Hat, without Stockings or Shoes; carries his Knees nigh together, and turns his right Foot out, and says his Father and Mother is dead, and that he is free.—Whoever will take up said Negro, or give Information, so that his Master may have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by

JAMES MUGFORD.

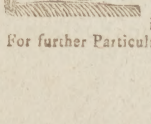
N. B. All Persons are forbid entertaining him, and all Masters of Vessels forbid carrying him off.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

BEVERLY, June 17, 1776.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, of this Town, last Wednesday Evening, a red HORSE, with a white Main and Tail, and a white Streak in his Face, and a Notch on the Top of his Right Ear, with light-colored Feet.——Whoever shall take up said Horse, and bring him to his Owner, or if Stolen, detect and secure the Thief or Thieves who stole him, shall receive the above Reward of TWO DOLLARS and all necessary Charges paid by

JONATHAN MARBERY.



TO BE SOLD,

A MARE, Seven Years old, that will pace and trot, but inclines chiefly to a Carriage. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

POET's CORNER.

Thoughts on PRINTING.

THE living ſpeech, from virtue's ſacred lore,
Moves while 'tis utter'd, and affects no more.
A longer date the marble built may claim,
And give to future days th' ennobled name;
From time to time the ſpeaking image charms,
And the gay breaſt with gen'rous ardor warms.
Yet oh! how few from hence improve the mind,
The lecture to one narrow ſpot confin'd!
Nor the firm ſtatue ſtill defies the rage
Of eating years and injury of age.

LETTERS above the pow'r of time controul,
And to the lure of virtue bend the ſoul:
Alone ſecure th' illuſtrious hero's praiſe,
While ART from clime to clime the pledge conveys:
Far wide the mute inſtructor ſpreads, nor fears,
The tyrant's edict, or the waſte of years.
A long Hereafter claims the deathleſs page
Improv'd in credit as improv'd in age:
Our late deſcendants hence (a race unknown)
Shall make the world's paſt knowledge all their own
What ſkill for'er diſcerning time repairs,
And ev'ry ſcience amplified by theirs.

'OUTIS.

WATERTOWN, JUNE 3.

WEDNESDAY laſt the General Aſſembly of this Colony convened at the Meeting-Houſe in this Town, when they unanimouſly made Choice of the Honorable JAMES WARREN, Eſq. for their Speaker, and SAMUEL FREEMEN, Eſq; for their Clerk.---The following is a LIST of the Names of the Gentlemen returned to repreſent the ſeveral Towns and Diſtricts in this Colony, (before whom the Rev. Mr. WEST, of Dartmouth, delivered an excellent Diſcourſe from the Third Chapter of *Titus*, firſt Verſe,) viz.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

BOSTON, Hon. William Cooper, Eſq; * Hon. William Phillips, Eſq; John Pitts, Eſq; John Brown, Eſq; * Hon. Benjamin Auſtin, Eſq; * David Jefferies, Eſq; Oliver Wendell, Eſq; * Nathaniel Appleton, Eſq; * Caleb Davis, Eſq; * D. Joſeph Gardiner, Mr. Henry Hill, * Mr. Samuel Allyne Otis.—*Roxbury*, * Dr. Jonathan Davis, Col. Aaron Davis, * Mr. Increaſe Sumner.—*Dorcheſter*, * Col. Lemuel Robinſon, * Mr. James Robinſon.—*Milton*, * Capt. Ebenezer Tucker, * Mr. Joſeph Clap.—*Braintree*, * Hon. Joſeph Palmer, Eſq; Ebenezer Thayer, jun. Eſq; * Jonathan Bate, Eſq.—*Weymouth*, * Nathaniel Bayley, Eſq; Col. Solomon Lovell.—*Hingham*, Mr. Enoch Lincoln, * Theophilus Cuſhing, Eſq; * Mr. John Fearing.—*Cohaſſet*, * Mr. Jonathan Beal.—*Dedham*, Mr. Abner Ellis, * Jonathan Metcalfe, Eſq.—*Medfield*, Mr. Daniel Perry.—*Wrentham*, Mr. Benjamin Guild, * Mr. Joſeph Haws, * Dr. Ebenezer Daggett.—*Brookline*, * Mr. John Goddard.—*Needham*, Col. William Mackintoſh.—*Stoughton*, * Col. Benjamin Gill, Thomas Crane, Eſq.—*Stoughtonham*, * Capt. Ebenezer Tiſdale.—*Medway*, * Eliſha Clarke, Eſq.—*Bellingham*, Stephen Metcalfe, Eſq.—*Walpole*, * Joſhua Clap, Eſq.—*Cheſea*, Mr. John Sale.

ESSEX.

SALEM, * Hon. Richard Derby, jun. Eſq; * John Pickering, jun. Eſq; * Jonathan Gardiner, jun. Eſq; * George Williams, Eſq; * Timothy Pickering, jun. Eſq; * Mr. Warwick Palfry.—*Danvers*, Major Samuel Eppes.—*Ipſwich*, * Hon. Michael Farley, Eſq; * Dummer Jewett, Eſq; William Story, Eſq; * Mr. Stephen Choate, * Col. Jonathan Cogiwell.—*Newbury*, * Mr. Richard Adams, jun. * Col. Samuel Gerriſh, * Samuel Greenleaf, Eſq; * Mr. Stephen Little, Capt. Daniel Chute.—*Newbury-Port*, Maſſ. * John Jackſon, Triſtram Dalton, * John Lowell, * Moſes Little, * Edward Wigglesworth.—*Marblehead*, Azor Orne, Eſq; Elbridge Gerry, Eſq; * Jonathan Glover, Eſq; Thomas Gerry, Eſq; Joſhua Orne, Eſq.—*Lynn*, Mr. Edward Johnſon.—*Andover*, Mr. Samuel Phillips, jun. * Capt. Joſhua Holt, * Samuel Oſgood, ‡ Mr. Nehemiah Abbot.—*Beverly*, Capt. Joſiah Batchelor, jun. *Rowley*, † Col. Daniel Spafford.—*Salſbury*, Major Nathaniel Currier.—*Haverhill*, Jonathan Webſter, Eſq; † Nathaniel Peaſly Sergeant, Eſq. *Glouceſter*, Peter Coffin, Eſq; † Samuel Whittemore, Eſq; † Capt. William Ellery, Mr. Daniel Rogers, John Low, Eſq; *Topſfield*, Mr. John Gould.—*Almſbury*, † Jonathan Bagley, Eſq.—*Bradford*, † Dudley Carleton, Eſq.—*Methuen*, Mr. James Ingells.—*Boxford*, Aaron Wood, Eſq.

MIDDLESEX.

CAMBRIDGE, Abraham Watſon, Eſq; Col. Samuel Thatcher, † Mr. William Bowman, † Capt. —— Robins.—*Charleſtown*, Richard Devens, Eſq; David Cheever, Eſq; † Capt. Nathan Adams.—*Watertown*, Jonathan Brown, Eſq; † Samuel Fiſk, Eſq.—*Woburn*, † Samuel Wyman, Eſq.—*Concord*, † Capt. Joſiah Hofmer, † John Cummings, Eſq.—*Newtown*, Abraham Fuller, Eſq.—*Reading*, Mr. John Batchellor, † Mr. Joſeph Parker, ‡ Mr. Benjamin Flint.—*Marlborough*, † Mr. George Brigham.—*Billerica*, William Stickney, Eſq; † Col. William Thompſon.—*Framingham*, Joſiah Stone, Eſq.—*Lexington*, Mr. Jonas Stone.—*Chelmford*, Col. Simeon Spaulding.—*Sherburn*, Mr. Daniel Whitney.—*Sudbury*, Mr. Thomas Plympton.—*Malden*, Mr. Ezra Sergeant.—*Weſton*, Col. Bradyll Smith.—*Medford*, † Stephen Hall, tertius, Eſq; † Capt. Thomas Brooks.—*Littleton*, † Jonathan Reed, Eſq;—*Hopkinton*, † Capt John Homes,—*Weſtford*, † Capt. Joſeph Reed,—*Waltham*, Jonas Dix, Eſq;—*Stow*, Henry Gardner, Eſq;—*Groton*, † Col. Joſiah Sartell,—*Shirley*, † Mr. Obadiah Sawtell,—*Pepperrell*, Capt. Edmund Bancroft,—*Townſhend*, Iſrael Hobard, Eſq;—*Dracut*, Mr. Amos Bradley,—*Bedford*, John Reed, Eſq.—*Holliſton*, Major Abner Perry.—*Acton*, † Mr. Mark White.—*Dunſtable*, † John Tyng, Eſq.—*Lincoln*, Col. Eleazer Brooks,—*Wilmington*, Major Timothy Walker,—*Tewkſbury*, Mr. Ezra Kendell.

HAMPSHIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Major William Pynchon, jun. † Mr. Edward Chapin, † Mr. Moſes Field. *Willbraham*, John Bliſs, Eſq.—*Northampton*, Hon. Joſeph Hawley, Eſq; † Mr. Ephraim Wright, † Caleb Strong, Eſq.—*South-Hadley*, Noah Goodman, Eſq.—*Amherſt*, † Mr. John Billing.—*Granby*, Capt. Phinehas Smith.—*Hatfield*, John Haſtings, Eſq.—*Whately*, † Capt. Henry Stiles.—*Weſtfield*, ‡ Col. John Moſely, Capt. David Moſely.—*Deerfield*, † Mr. David Saxton.—*Conway*, † Mr. Cyrus Rice.—*Sunderland*, † Capt. Iſrael Hubbard.—*Brimfield*, † Timothy Danielſon, Eſq.—*New-Salem*, Mr. Amos Foller.—*Aſhfield*, Capt. Eliſha Cranſon.—*Worthington*, † Dr. Moſes Morſe. *Southwick*, † Mr. William More.—*Cheſterfield*, Benjamin Mills, Eſq.—*Weſt-Springfield*, Mr. John White.—*Monſon*, Mr. Abijah Newell.—*Hadley*, Major John C. Williams.—*Palmer*, Capt. David Spear.—*Montague*, Doctor Moſes Gunn.

PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, Hon. James Warren, Eſq; Speaker, † Iſaac Lothrop, Eſq; *Scituate*, Nathan Cuſhing, Eſq.—*Duxborough*, Mr. George Partridge.—*Marſhfield*, Nehemiah Thomas, Eſq. *Bridgwater*, Col. Edward Mitchell, † Hugh Orr, Eſq; Major Eliphalet Cary, † Mr. Nathaniel Reynolds, ‡ Mr. Oaks Anger, ‡ Capt. Thomas Harper.—*Middleborough*, ‡ Mr. Benjamin Thomas.—*Pimpton*, Major Seth Cuſhing.—*Pembroke*, Mr. John Turner.—*Kingſton*, ‡ William Drew, Eſq; ‡ Capt. Ebenezer Waſhburn.—*Abington*, Capt. Woodbridge Brown.—*Hanover*, ‡ Capt. Robert Lenthal Eells.

BARNSTABLE.

BARNSTABLE, Daniel Davis, Eſq.—*Sandwich*, Joſeph Nye, Eſq.—*Yarmouth*, ‡ Capt. Eliſha Baſſet.—*Eaſtham*, Amos Knowles, jun.—*Weſtfleet*, Col. Eliſha Cobb, ‡ Mr. Naaman Holbrook.—*Falmouth*, ‡ Nathaniel Shiverick.—*Truro*, ‡ Capt. Reuben Higgins.

BRISTOL.

TAUNTON, Col. Nathaniel Leonard, Major Richard Godfrey.—*Reheboth*, ‡ Col. Shubael Peck.—*Swanzey*, Hon. Jerathmeel Bowers, Eſq. *Dartmouth*, ‡ Col. Seth Pope, ‡ Mr. Holder Slocum, ‡ Mr. William Davis, ‡ Mr. Lemuel Williams, † Edward Pope, Eſq.—*Norton*, Mr. Noah Woodward, *Attleborough*, Capt. John Stearns.—*Dighton*, Mr. George Codding.—*Freetown*, Thomas Durfee, Eſq.—*Rainham*, ‡ Mr. Joſeph Dean.—*Eaſton*, ‡ Capt. Matthew Hayward.—

WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, ‡ Mr. Joſhua Bigelow.—*Mendon*, ‡ Joſeph Dorr, Eſq.—*Brookfield*, ‡ Capt. Benjamin Price.—*Oxford*, Capt. William Campbell.—*Charlton*, ‡ Major Jacob Davis.—*Sutton*, Amos Singletary, Eſq.—*Leiceſter*, ‡ Capt. Seth Waſhburn.—*Spencer*, Mr. Oliver Watſon.—*Rutland*, ‡ Mr. John Stone.—*Oakham*, Mr. Thomas White.—*Hubbardſton*, Mr. William Muzzy.—*New-Braintree*, ‡ Mr. Jonathan Wood.—*Southborough* ‡ Mr. James Parker.—*Weſtborough*, Capt. Stephen Maynard.—*Northborough*, ‡ Mr. John Bell.—*Shrewſbury*, Mr. Jonas Stone.—*Lunenburh*, ‡ Capt. George Kimbell.—*Uxbridge*, Mr. Abner Rawſon.—*Northbridge*, Mr. Jonathan Bacon.—*Harvard*, ‡ Mr. Phinehas Fairbanks.—*Bolton*, Capt. Nathaniel Wilſon.—*Sturbridge*, Capt. Timothy Parker.—*Hardwick*, ‡ Mr. William Page.—*Weſtern*, ‡ Major Gerſhom Makepeace, *Grafton*, Mr. Joſeph Batchellor.—*Peterſham*, ‡ Capt. Eliſha Ward.—*Royalſton*, ‡ Mr. Timothy Richardſon.—*Weſtminſter*, ‡ Capt. Nicholas Dike.—*Athol*, Capt. John Haven.—*Templeton*, ‡ Capt. John Richardſon.—*Princeton*, ‡ Mr. William Thompſon.—*Hutchinſon*, Mr. John Maſon.—*Upton*, Col. Ezra Wood.—*Dudley*, Major William Learned.

BERKSHIRE.

SHEFFIELD, ‡ Mr. Agariah Root.—*Great-Barrington*, William Whiting, Eſq.—*Partridgefield*, § Mr. Nathan Fiſk.—*Williamſtown*, Capt. Iſaac Stratton.—*New-Marlborough*, Mr. Jabez Ward.—*Lanceſborough*, Col. Jonathan Smith.—*Pittſfield*, Mr. Valentine Rothbane, Capt. Iſrael Dickinſon.—*Lenox*, Major Caleb Hide, § Capt. Charles Dobble.—*Stockbridge*, Mr. Elnathan Curtis.

YORK.

YORK, ‡ Joſeph Simpſon, Eſq.—*Kittery*, Edward Cutt, Eſq.—*Wells*, § Joſeph Storer, Eſq; §*Berwick*, Col. IchabodGoodwin.—*Arundell*, ‡Mr. Benjamin Durell.—*Biddeford*, James Sullivan, Eſq.

CUMBERLAND.

FALMOUTH, ‡ Hon. Jedidiah Prebble, Eſq; Samuel Freeman, Eſq; ‡ John Wait, Eſq; ‡ Mr. Joſeph Noyes.—*North Yarmouth*, Joſhua Lewis, Eſq.—*Scarborough*, Joſhua Fabyan, Eſq.—*Cape-Elizabeth*, Mr. James Leach.—*Gorham*, Mr. Caleb Chace.

DUKES COUNTY.

EDGARTOWN, Thomas Cook, Eſq.—*Chilmark*, ‡ Joſeph Mayhew, Eſq.—*Tiſbury*, Samuel Cottle, Eſq.

Thoſe Gentlemen with theſe (†‡§) Marks prefixed to their Names were not of the Houſe the laſt Year.*

LIST OF COUNSELLORS.

For the late Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Honorable JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; * ARTEMAS WARD, Eſq; BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Eſq; CALEB CUSHING, Eſq; JOHN WINTHROP, Eſq; * RICHARD DERBY, Eſq; THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; JOHN WHETCOMB, Eſq; ELDAD TAYLOR, Eſq; BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Eſq; SAMUEL HOLTON, Eſq; JABEZ FISHER, Eſq; MOSES GILL, Eſq; BENJAMIN WHITE, Eſq; * WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Eſq; * BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Eſq; * EBENEZER THAYER, jun. Eſq; FRANCIS DANA, Eſq.

For the late Colony of NEW-PLYMOUTH.

Hon. WILLIAM SEVER, Eſq; WALTER SPOONER, Eſq; * DANIEL DAVIS, Eſq; * JOSEPH CUSHING, Eſq.

For the Province of MAIN.

Hon. * JEREMIAH POWELL, Eſq; BENJAMIN CHADBURN, Eſq; * DAVID SEWALL, Eſq.

For SAGADAHOCK.

Honorable JOHN TAYLOR, Eſq.

At LARGE.

* Honorable HENRY GARDINER, Eſq; * DANIEL HOPKINS, Eſq.

Note. *Thoſe Gentlemen with this* (*) *Mark, were not of the Board the laſt Year.*

Previous to the Election, the following Gentlemen who were of the Council the laſt Year, reſigned their Seats at the Board.

Honorable JAMES OTIS, Eſq; JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; JEDIDIAH FOSTER, Eſq; ENOCH FREEMAN, Eſq; CHARLES CHAUNCY, Eſq; JOSEPH PALMER, Eſq.

SALEM; MASSACHUSETTS-BAY: Printed by J. ROGERS, at E. RUSSELL's Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at EIGHT SHILLINGS per Annum, (excluſive of Poſtage.) ADVERTISEMENTS and Articles of INTELLIGENCE are gratefully received.

☞ The PRINTING-BUSINESS, in its ſeveral Branches, ſtill carried on as uſual by ſaid RUSSELL.

THE
AMERICAN
OR,
CONSTITUTIONAL
VOL. I.

GAZETTE:
THE
JOURNAL.
NUMB. I.

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1776.

SALEM, JUNE 19.

By Captain JOSEPH COOK, *of the Schooner* Elizabeth, *who arrived at* Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, *Yeſterday from* Canſo, *in* Nova-Scotia, *we are favored with Two* Halifax *Papers, of the Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth of May: They contain many lengthy Articles of Importance to the* PUBLIC *from* LONDON, *down to the Nineteenth of April; but the Multiplicity of other Buſineſs in the Office prevents giving our Cuſtomers more than the following Extracts; at the ſame Time would requeſt their Indulgence until next* TUESDAY, *when we ſhall publiſh all their Contents, Captain* COOK *having made a Preſent of both the above Papers to the Publiſher.—Captain* COOK *informs us, That on the Seventeenth of April laſt, on his Paſſage from* Sandwich, *he being bound to* St. Peter's, *a* French *Iſland, to procure Arms and Ammunition for the Uſe of the Continent, was taken by one of the Miniſterial Pirates, and carried into* Canſo, *who, after robbing his Veſſel of the greateſt Part of the Cargo, Proviſions, all his Hands, except himſelf and Mate, theſe* kind *Plunderers were ſo* genteel *and* polite *as to give him his Veſſel again, and permitted him to proceed on his Voyage without Men or any Thing elſe neceſſary for the Proſecution thereof, which obliged him to ſell his Veſſel and the ſmall Remains of the Cargo for leſs than half their Value: They alſo robbed him of about Forty Dollars in Caſh.—Before the Veſſel was boarded by the Enemy, the Captain threw all his Letters and Papers overboard.—Captain* COOK *further informs, That at the Iſland of* St. John's *they have been greatly diſtreſſed for Proviſions, and many have ſuffered within a few Months paſt. He alſo gives the following ſhocking Inſtance of the Scarcity of Proviſions, at* St. John's, *viz. That as a Boat, having on board a Family, was going from thence to another Iſland, a Child of Eight Years of Age periſhed with Hunger on the Paſſage, when the unhappy Parents were obliged to eat the dead Body thereof to preſerve their own miſerable Lives.—He alſo ſays, that at the River* St. John's, *the Indians are highly incenſed againſt the Miniſterial Party, and are determined at all Hazards to join the* Americans.

HALIFAX, May 28

Laſt Sunday Morning arrived the Schooner Three Friends, *Captain* Stalker, *in Five Weeks from* LONDON, *by whom we have received Prints to the Nineteenth of April, from which the following Articles are taken, viz.*

WESTMINSTER, *April* 2.

THIS day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneaux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers; The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to twelve public and ten private bills.

LONDON, March 29.

An evening paper of laſt night ſays, out of the proviſion article of hogs lately ſent to Boſton, we can aſſure the public, that what from diſeaſes, and other accidents, only *four hogs* were landed, which, after paying every expence, ſtood government in the very moderate ſum of Eleven Hundred Pounds per hog; the four crout, from ſimilar circumſtances, coſt them Seven Hundred Pounds.—Query: If an army of Fifty Thouſand men, at the diſtance of Three Thouſand miles, are to be fed at this expence (allowing them to be victorious) is it not paying too dear for ſuch a conqueſt?

Colonel St. Paul is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

Orders are ſaid to be given from the War-office, and alſo from the Victualing-office, to ſtop all Proviſions from being put on board the Tranſport ſhips, and for the Soldiers laying at Portſmouth, Chatham, &c. from embarking, and to ſtop all other proceedings for 20 days.

Yeſterday morning four waggons laden with Money were ſent off from the Bank, under a proper Eſcort, to Portſmouth, for Payment, of his Majeſty's Ships, and the Tranſports lying there bound to America.

MARCH 30. Previous to the departure of the foreign mercenaries to America, the ſums ſtipulated for their hire and pay is to be advanced by Great-Britain. The Prince of Waldeck, and ſeveral of the German Princes who have engaged to furniſh troops, are expected in England. Theſe Princes have a juſter notion of the finances of England than to permit their ſubjects to embark before they are paid for their hire.

It is aſtoniſhing how any man could ever dream of ſending cavalry to America. Only let us for a moment conceive, a dragoon with his bags, his bucket, his boots, his belts, his havre ſack, his cloak, his cantine, his broad ſword and his carbine, galloping round a tree to catch a rifle-man or an Indian! It is a cow catching a hare. The idea is laughable if the conſequences were not ſerious.

Notwithſtanding the pacific notions of the Spaniards, as we have been hitherto amuſed with, we are

credibly informed they have been a long time both recruiting their infantry and marine, that they have no leſs than four formidable camps at preſent forming, the principle of which is not far from the lines of Gibralter, and that there is in every department both civil and military, a great alacrity for war.

APRIL 2. Mr. Hartley, member for Kingſton upon Hull, roſe a little after Four; and in an introductory Speech, which laſted till near Six o'Clock, he went through the management of the American War in all the departments of the Army and Navy, and endeavored to ſhew that the expence far exceeded what had been ſtated to the Houſe by adminiſtration; that the Supplies voted would prove inadequate; that the Eſtimate fell ſhort as they had been laid before the Houſe; and that the real charge of the War for the current year remained unprovided for. He therefore moved, that a full and clear Account of the total expence for the Navy and Army ſhould be laid before the Houſe, and he thought it would be found to amount to Twelve millions. This is the beſt information we could collect, and we hope it is in Subſtance the meaning of the motion, but the Gallery Doors, as uſual, were locked.

APRIL 13. General Burgoyne carried with him 1200 flat-bottomed boats (all ready fraimed) to carry his army acroſs the Lakes to penetrate into the back ſettlements of New-England.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, March 17.

"Our Court ſeems to have quite given up the propoſed attempt of a ſecond expedition againſt Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another deſtination, and are ſaid to be intended to watch over our ſettlements in America, as the war between England and its Colonies renders it neceſſary for all Powers who have any ſettlements in thoſe parts to put them in ſo ſecure a ſituation, that they may be in no danger of ſuffering from the above-mentioned diſputes."

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, April 13.

"This morning arrived here the Hibernia, Capt. Knethell, from Cork, who ſailed from thence the 9th inſt. and informs, that the men of war, with upwards of forty ſail of tranſports under their convoy, ſailed the 8th from the Cove, and as the wind blew freſh at N. E. and continued ſo for ſome days, it is imagined they muſt be got quite clear. The Tartar, Capt. Ruſſell, and the Friendly Trader, with ſeveral volunteers on board, ſailed from this place for Cork and America."

APRIL 16. Letters from Stockholm adviſe, that the great Activity ſhewn in putting the Army, Fleet, and Fortreſſes in the beſt ſtate of defence, cauſes much talk; which, added to the like Activity in the Pruſſian Ports, make ſome think all things are not right between the two Powers: Time, however, will clear up this matter.

Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the Journey of Prince Henry of Pruſſia to Peterſburgh is looked upon to relate to the Affairs of other Nations beſides thoſe of Poland.

The Spaniards are augmenting every Garriſon of the leaſt Conſequence in the Streights. At Barcelona an entire new Battery is raiſed of eighteen Pounders, all Braſs.

Some new Regulations are to be made in the naval Departments; for which orders are ſent to the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral Dock-Yards to attend the Admiralty Board the ſecond of next month.

APRIL 19. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at Lord Germaine's office from Governor Tryon at New-York, which was immediately ſent to the King at Buckingham-Houſe.

Yeſterday private letters were received at Northumberland-houſe from Lord Percy at Boſton, which were brought by way of New-York.

The laſt French mail brought certain accounts, that there was a fleet equipped at Toulon, and ready to put to ſea upon three days notice, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line of battle, three frigates, and a bomb.

The two French ſhips which the Dickenſon ſaw up the river Deleware, with ammunition for Philadelphia, were both under French colours.

"Since my laſt arrived at Spithead ten tranſports, to take on board the guards, &c. going to America.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, April 15.

"His Majeſty's Ship Garland is put into commiſſion at this port, and the command given to Capt. Pearſon, and is ordered to fit for America."

HALIFAX, MAY 14.

Laſt Tueſday morning arrived a veſſel from Canſo, by her we learn, that a fleet of tranſports (about 13 ſail) full of troops were ſeen off that place, ſuppoſed bound for Quebec.

Friday laſt arrived the ſchooner Brittania, Capt. Boden, in 28 days from St. Chriſtopher's, by whom we are informed, that the proviſion fleet, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, ſailed 4 days before, and may be daily expected.

Sunday laſt the Glaſgow man of War, Capt. Howe, with four Veſſels under her convoy, ſailed for England:—In this Fleet went Paſſengers many Gentlemen of Diſtinction, viz. Francis Legge, Eſq; Governor, and James Monk, Eſq; Solicitor-General of this Province, Gov. Wright of Georgia, Tho. Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Preſident of the Council, Hon. Peter Oliver, Harriſon Gray, John Murrey, Richard Lechmere, John Erving, Nathaniel Hatch, and George Erving, Eſqrs. Councellors; Brigadier-General Royal, Col. Vaſſal, John Gore, Eſq; Adino Paddock, Eſq; Capt. Joye, Mr. Laughton, Mr. Brindley, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Inman, Mr. Deblois, Thomas Danforth, Eſq; Benjamin Gridley, Eſq; Mr. Pitman, and Mr. Pelham, all of them of Boſton, and moſt of them with Families; Charles Dudley, and George Rome, Eſqrs; of Newport.

Saturday night arrived a packet from England for their Excellencies Admiral Shuldham, and General Howe.

MAY 28. Wedneſday laſt was ſent in here by the Orpheus Frigate, Capt. Hammond, a French ſchooner, which by her courſe when taken was bound to Block-Iſland near Connecticut.

Friday afternoon ſailed the Lively man of war, Capt. Biſhop.

The ſame evening ſailed the Ship Adamant, Capt. Wilſon, for London.

Saturday arrived the Senegal Sloop of War, Capt. Duddingſton.

Sunday morning arrived the Merlin Sloop of War.

Sunday evening arrived the Brig Elliot Capt. Squires in 4 weeks and a few days, from London.

Since our laſt ſeveral Tranſports and Victuallers arrived here.

By the above veſſels we hear, that a number of Tranſports with German Troops, in his Majeſty's ſervice, on board, were ſeen going up the Engliſh Channel, the latter end of April ult. to join Admiral Howe, who was expected to ſail for America, about the middle of this month.

Sunday laſt arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Swan from Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

His Excellency Molyneaux Shuldham, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the White and Commander in Chief of the Navy in North-America, is appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following promotions in the Land Forces now in America.

Major-General Carleton, to be General in America only.

Major-General Howe, to be General in America only, 1ſt jan. 1776.

DIED] Sunday laſt Mr. *Theophilus Lillie*, late of Boſton, Merchant.

SALEM: Printed by J. ROGERS.

THE
AMERICAN
OR,
CONSTITUTIONAL

VOL. I.

GAZETTE:
THE
JOURNAL.

NUMB. 2.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1776.

SALEM, June 25.

The demand for the GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY *of Wednesday last, prevents sending them to our Friends in the Country, therefore shall insert in this Day's Paper all the material Articles contained therein.*

By Capt. Cook, *from* Canso, *in* Nova-Scotia, *we are favored with Two* Halifax *Papers, of the Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth of May. Capt.* Cook *informs us, That on the Seventeenth of April last, on his Passage from* Sandwich, *he being bound to* St. Peters, *a* French *Island, to procure Arms and Ammunition for the Use of the Continent, was taken by one of the Ministerial Pirates, and carried into* Canso, *who, after robbing his Vessel of the greatest Part of the Cargo, Provisions, all his Hands, and Forty Dollars, these kind Plunderers were so genteel and polite as to give him his Vessel again, and permitted him to proceed on his Voyage without Men or any Thing else necessary for the Prosecution thereof, which obliged him to sell his Vessel and the small Remains of the Cargo for less than half their Value.—Before the Vessel was boarded by the Enemy, the Captain destroyed his Letters and Papers.—Captain* Cook *further informs, That at the Island of* St. John's *they have been greatly distressed for Provisions, and many have suffered within a few Months past. He also gives the following shocking Instance of the Scarcity of Provisions,—at* St. John's, *viz. That as a Boat having on board a Family, was going from thence to another Island, a Child of Eight Years of Age perished with Hunger on the Passage, when the unhappy Parents were obliged to eat the dead Body thereof to preserve their own miserable Lives.—He also says, that at the River* St. John's, *the Indians are highly incensed against the Ministerial Party, and are determined at all Hazards to join the* Americans.

HALIFAX, May 28.

Last Sunday Morning arrived the Schooner Three Friends, *Capt.* Stalker, *from* LONDON, *by whom we have received Prints to the Nineteenth of April, from which the following Articles are taken, viz.*

LONDON, March 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 14.

DEBATES on the Motion for a TREATY of RECONCILIATION with the AMERICAN CONGRESS.

LORD Lyttleton said he entertained a very high opinion of the spirited defence a noble Earl (Lord Hillsborough) had given of his conduct respecting America while he was in administration, but he thought he had gone a little too far in explanation of his letter to the colonies, as he did not conceive that any Lord ought to be deprived of his free agency in parliament by a promise made by others in office. For his part, he solemnly protested against foregoing the claim of of taxation, a claim inherent to the British parliament, which neither argument or arms could remove. He allowed that it might be inexpedient to carry such a claim into exertion at this moment, and probably it might shew the wisdom of the legislature to wave it for some time, but he never would consent entirely to abandon it. The motion before the House, his Lordship observed, was a motion which, if carried, would degrade the dignity of parliament, and sink us to a most contemptible depth of disgrace. What! shew to all Europe, that with a force prepared to subdue our rebellious colonists, who had destroyed our courts of justice, contemned our laws, invaded the natural rights of mankind, and made war upon the empire, we were afraid to pursue the objects for which the force was levied, and descended to an infamous, a cowardly treaty! Allowing for a moment that it was prudent, that it was humane, that it was equitable to come to a treaty, with whom we were to treat! The Congress we all here know to be the body of delegates from the several provinces of America; would any Lord appear so insensible of his own honor as to stand forward the adviser of the King to consider the Congress as a legal assembly? The Congress, whose publications breathe the most daring spirit of resistance, rebellion, and treason; whose system of government is founded on the grossest tyranny and despotism—who, in the very moment that they have the presumption to say they contend only for liberty and freedom, are countenancing the most unprecedented and indefensible violations of both. Let the Lords who are advocates for America consider the case of the New-York Printer, as stated by the noble Earl near him, (Lord Sandwich) let them bring that man's hard lot home to their own breasts, and then let them consider how properly they used the equity, humanity, and justice, when they urged them as pleas for the rebels. His Lordship, after very warmly contending that it would be the most impolitic step that could possibly be suggested, to stop the vigorous exertion of our armament, gave his hearty negative to the motion.

The Bishop of Peterborough followed Lord Lyttleton. He declared he had attended with great minuteness to all the arguments urged, and although every Lord in office professed to wish earnestly for an accommodation, yet the main purport of what had been said by them appeared to be a coincidence of sentiment, that nothing short of unconditional submission would be accepted, and that administration were resolved to push matters to the last extremity. As a ground for so fatal a resolution, some Lords had taken infinite pains to shew that independency was the real aim of the colonists, and that therefore it was necessary, by force of arms, to reduce them to subjection, and convince them of the superiority of the mother-country.—He gave full credit to the ingenuity of the speakers who maintained this doctrine, but he thought it incumbent upon him to deliver it as his conscientious opinion, that the general idea of the colonists was not a separation from this country. In times of public distraction the cry for independency might spring as one of the hydra heads, which it was natural to expect would grow out of that monster, civil Tumult; but it was unfair to hold it up as the general expression of a people so numerous as the inhabitants of North-America. His Lordship ascribed the present unhappy quarrel to the fatal measures respecting the Stamp-Act; and he flattered himself that were the present motion carried, all might yet be well.

Lord Gower spoke against the motion, and made some few remarks on the letter written by Lord Hillsborough in 1769, which had been referred to by the Duke of Richmond; in order to shew that a speedy end to the dispute was more likely to be procured by coercive measures, than by lenitive and ill-timed moderation, his Lordship read a letter to the Governor of a refractory colony, written by a member of administration in 1771, which threatened punishment for disobedience, and which immediately produced the desirous effect.

Lord Camden rose next, and entered into a legal discussion of the Capture act, denying the power of the Crown act, denying the power to any one Commissioner or more, to pardon a whole body of people. His Lordship begged to know the meaning and extent of the words "well disposed" in the clause of that act, and laughed at the terms accommodation and reconciliation as used by the Lords in office, declaring that Shakespeare's Bardolph treated the word accommodation as significantly as it appeared to be treated now. His Lord drew a pathetic picture of the probably fatal consequences if Commissioners were sent out to treat with America, or any part of it, under the present act of parliament, lamenting the fate of that Commander in Chief who would venture to act under it, as it would certainly be at the hazard of his neck.

Lord Mansfield was called up by Lord Camden's law argument. His Lordship replied fully to it, and declared it as his opinion, that the act alluded to, afforded every necessary power to the Commissioners. His Lordship observed that every proposition relative to the American subject had been argued and dwelt upon in the course of the debate, but that proposition which the motion held forth. Much had been said relative to the tea act; there was not a word in the motion about the act of 1769. A great deal had come from one of the supporters of the motion about the navy;—there was not a word about the navy in the motion. Another Lord talked of convicts and vagrants; there was no allusion to convicts and vagrants in the motion. A third mentioned the Marquis de Montcalm; a fourth the East-India Company; a fifth the military arrangement of Ireland—all matters foreign to the motion. His Lordship said that he had, when he came to the House, no intention of speaking in the debate, but as he was up he would now say a word or two, and that should be to the motion. He declared, there was nothing more true, than that every thing said in Parliament was immediately wafted to America, and converted to the purpose of counteracting the measures to which it related. On the present occasion, it had been argued, that the war with America was legislative—so was the succession to the crown; the King's title was settled by act of parliament—how idle therefore to dwell upon matters so trifling, and of so little consequence.—This country (continued his Lordship) is now at a very tremendous crisis, just commencing a war of a nature entirely new; a war that must necessarily be very expensive, and the issue of which no one can foretell. America has rebelled; America is in arms; not defensively, but offensively; even if we were willing to cease hostilities they are not: We must therefore act with vigor; and we must at least shew ourselves determined to surmount their opposition: Happy would it be for us, my Lords, if any means could be devised of ending the quarrel without bloodshed; but does the present motion tend to such an effect? Without attempting to save a shilling of the enormous expence the nation has been at in providing the present armament, it allows that the troops shall all go, and when they arrive in America it ties up their hands. What then? Why then Commissioners are to treat with the Congress; they are to prepare a petition of grievances, which the Commissioners are to bring to England. The Congress will laugh in their sleeves at our folly; they will reprint their declaration of war under the new title of a Petition (for that states what they term their grievances) we shall lose a campaign, of which loss they will take infinite advantage, and next spring we shall have the whole to begin again. This, my Lords, I conceive will be the issue of the present motion, were it carried. I therefore oppose it as nugatory, ill-timed, and ineffectual.

Lord Weymouth spoke to the assurances from France and Spain of the pacific intentions of those courts, which had been questioned in the course of the debate.

The

The Duke of Grafton closed the debate, and replied to several of the objections made by Lord Mansfield to the motion, on the ground of inaccuracy.

The debate continued until half after 10 o'clock, when there appeared for the motion 31; against it 91.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, March 30.

THE departure of the Duke and Dutchess of Chartres is fixed for the 8th of April. Their Highnesses, desirous of seeing several Provinces, will pass through Bourdeaux to Toulon, where the Prince will embark on board the squadron fitted out there, which is to join the fleet at Brest. We know not yet the true destination of this armament.

HAGUE, April 6. The last advices from Bremen Lehe mention, that the first Brigade of Hesse-Cassel troops in the British service, which are embarked on board 25 transports, are not yet sailed. We are assured that Col. Faucit had ordered the vessels to depart, but that General Heister opposing it, declaring his orders were, that all the corps should put to sea at once; and as the other transports are not yet arrived, it is not known when these troops will set out. In the mean time a courier is sent to Cassel, to ask permission of the Landgrave for the first Brigade to sail, which it is hoped he will grant.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, of March 9, 1776.

Mr. MILLER,

AS the present wicked administration wish to have it understood, that the large and populous town of Norfolk, in Virginia, was wantonly destroyed by the oppressed Americans, I send you a *genuine* extract of a letter lately received from one of their imps employed in that cruel service.

"*Otter sloop off the ruins of Norfolk.*

"I have only time to tell you the rebellious town of Norfolk is no more; we have reduced it to a heap of ashes. Its destruction happened on the *glorious* New-Year's day. At four o'clock in the evening, the signal was given from the Liverpool (which is just arrived from England) when a most dreadful cannonading ensued from the three ships, which lasted until we had drove the rebels from the wharfs. Our boats now landed and set fire to the town in several places. What a glorious sight ensued! The ships all in flames along-side the wharfs; we firing as if heaven and earth were coming together, and every moment the horrid noise of the buildings tumbling in the town. The fire burnt with amazing fury all night and the next day; nor is it yet extinguished, though all that remains of Norfolk, is about a dozen houses that have escaped the flames, and a vast heap of rubbish. My joy at the destruction of this town * is beyond expression, as it was a fine resort for the infernel rebels! Our next expedition, I believe, will be to New-York, in order to destroy that town, and so proceed through Virginia. They had 1200 men in Norfolk, but now the town is destroyed, there are not above 500 remaining amongst the ruins. I hope, my friend, our difference in opinion will be no prejudice to our correspondence. Let us reason on the affair like philosophers, and keep our tempers. You naturally take the part of your country, but my station in life obliges me though (thank God) my inclination perfectly corresponds with my duty, to be a zealous advocate for the destruction of the *Patriots*, as you call them, though I stile them rebels. We are every moment firing at them, and the noise is so great, it is impossible to write any longer."

From the style of the above letter I have no doubt but you, Mr. Miller, conclude the writer a Scot; no such thing, the slave is an Englishman, who is base enough to dishonor human nature with such exultations on such a subject, because he knew it would be inspected by those that would add to his wretched pittance. How are Englishmen fallen, when they can condescend to affect barbarity for so unworthy purposes.

* *As large as Bristol, and thought to be the most loyal town in Virginia.*

From the LONDON EVENING POST, of March 16.

ON reading Dr. Price's book, just published, I consider all the Petition and Remonstrances which have been presented to the throne, and to the parliament, when compared with the striking, alarming fact there stated, to be no more than a whisper to ten thousand thunders.

1. A national debt of near 140 millions, and likely to be increased to a much greater sum by the American war.

2. Interest and annuities five millions.

3. The decay of the revenue from tabacco, 300,000l. per annum; but greater than can be estimated, from all the articles dependent on the American trade.

4. All the gold and silver specie now current in the kingdom, but just enough to pay the money drawn from the public by the taxes, amounting to fourteen millions at least, exclusive of all county and poor taxes, and tythes.

5. Millions on millions of paper money; all moonshine at the first shock on the bank of England.

6. The danger of having the gold coin carried out of the kingdom, on the first unfavorable balance of trade.

7. Our horrid state when compared with France.

In Britain, about twelve millions of gold specie, and two or three millions of silver specie—In France sixty seven millions of specie, and no hazardous paper money—In Britain, the public debts in no fixed course of redemption, and therefore likely to go on pressing the public until they overwhelm and sink it—In France, the public debts of such nature as necessarily to be diminished by time, and Likely in a few years to become inconsiderable.—In Britain, a capital of near sixty millions, for which perpetual annuities must be paid, added to the public debts during the last war.—In France, a capital of only twelve millions of such annuities.

8. The loss of three millions per annum of exports to North America; and of a ballance of trade in our favor of near a million and an half per ann.

9. The bills drawn by the West-India planters on their London agents and merchants, all now protested, and sending back to drive them mad.

10. The enormous expence of near eighty thousand seamen and soldiers, (including foreigners) at 50l. a man, about four millions.

11. Twenty thousand sailors out of work, and ready to run mad with poverty.

12. The awful prospect of London bankruptcies without end, with a long *et cætera* of evils and miseries beyond all description or conception.

LONDON.

MARCH 29. An evening paper of last night says, out of the provision article of hogs lately sent to Boston, we can assure the public, that what from diseases, and other accidents, only *four hogs* were landed, which, after paying every expence, stood government in the very moderate sum of eleven hundred pounds per hog; the four crout, from similar circumstances, cost them seven hundred. Query: If an army of fifty thousand men, at the distance of three thousand miles, are to be fed at this expence (allowing them to be victorious) is it not paying too dear for such a conquest?

MARCH 30. Yesterday morning four waggons laden with money were sent off from the bank, under a proper escort, to Portsmouth, for payment of his Majesty's ships, and the transports lying there bound to America.

It is astonishing how any man could ever dream of sending cavalry to America. Only let us for a moment conceive, a dragoon with his bags, his bucket, his boots, his belts, his havre sack, his cloak, his cantine, his broad sword and his carbine, galloping round a tree to catch a rifleman or an Indian! It is a cow catching a hare. The idea is laughable if the consequences were not serious.

APRIL 13. General Burgoyne carried with him 1200 flat-bottomed boats (all ready fraimed) to carry his army across the Lakes to penetrate into the back settlements of New-England.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, March 17.

"Our Court seems to have quite given up the proposed attempt of a second expedition against Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another destination, and are said to be intended to watch over our settlements in America, as the war between England and its Colonies renders it necessary for all powers who have any settlements in those parts to put them in so secure situation, that they may be in no danger of suffering from the above-mentioned disputes."

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, April 13.

"This morning arrived here the Hibernia, Capt. Knethell, from Cork, who sailed from thence the 9th inst. and informs, that the men of war, with upwards of forty sail of transports under their convoy, sailed the 8th from the Cove, and as the wind blew fresh at N. E. and continued so for some days, it is imagined they must be got quite clear. The Tartar, Capt. Russell, and the Friendly Trader, with several volunteers on board, sailed from this place for Cork and America."

APRIL 16. Letters from Stockholm advise, that the great activity shewn in putting the army, fleet, and fortresses in the best state of defence, causes much talk; which, added to the like activity in the Prussian ports, make some think all things are not right between the two powers: Time, however, will clear up this matter.

Letters from Warsaw advise, that the journey of Prince Henry of Prussia to Petersburg is looked upon to relate to the affairs of other nations besides those of Poland.

The Spaniards are augmenting every garrison of the least consequence in the Streights. At Barcelona an entire new battery is raised of eighteen pounders, all brass.

Some new regulations are to be made in the naval departments; for which orders are sent to the Commissioners of the several dock-yards to attend the admiralty board the second of next month.

APRIL 19. Yesterday an express arrived at Lord George Germaine's office from Governor Tryon, at New-York, which was immediately sent to the King at Buckingham House.

The last French mail brought certain accounts, that there was a fleet equipped at Toulon, and ready to put to sea upon three days notice, consisting of twelve ships of the line of battle, three frigates, and a bomb.

The two French ships which the Dickenson saw up the river Delaware, with ammunition for Philadelphia, were both under French colors.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport. April 15.

"Since my last arrived at Spithead ten transports, to take on boord the guards &c. going to America.

"His Majesty's ship Garland is put into commission at this port, and the command given to Capt. Pearson, and is ordered to fit for America."

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

On board the prize ship arrived since our last, there were several very fine sea turtle, intended as a present to Lord North; one of which, with his Lordship's name nicely cut in the shell, was last week presented to the worthy President of the American congress.

We hear that the inhabitants of the island of Navis who are starving for bread have made up a subscription of fifty hogsheads of *Rum*, as a present for the English soldiers to *inspire* them with courage to beat the *Yankee rebels*.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; *President of the Continental Congress, to the Convention of this City dated Philadelphia, June* 11, 1776.

THE Congress have this day received advice, and are fully convinced, that it is the design of General Howe to make an attack upon the City of New-York as soon as possible: The attack they have reason to believe will be made within ten days; I am therefore most earnestly to request you by order of Congress, to call forth your militia as requested in my letter of the 4th instant, and to forward them with all dispatch to the city of New-York; and that you direct that they march in companies, or any other way that will hasten their arrival there. The important day is at hand that will decide not only the fate of the City of New-York, but in all probability of the whole province. On such an occasion there is no necessity to use arguments with Americans; their feelings I well know will prompt them to their duty and the sacredness of the cause will urge them to the field. The greatest exertions of vigor and expedition are requisite to prevent our enemies from getting possession of that town; I must therefore again most earnestly request you in the name, and by the authority of Congress, to send forward the militia, agreable to the requisition of Congress, and that you will do it with all the dispatch which the infinite importance of the cause demands.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

To the honorable Convention of New-York.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 12.

"I this moment informed by General Schyler, that about 300 of the regular troops came up the river St. Lawrence as far as the Three rivers, where they were busy intrenching themselves, at which time General Sullivan, with his brigade, arrived at the Sorrel; he immediately ordered two thousand of his troops under General Thompson to march down to dislodge them, and by appearance there is not the least doubt he will effect his purposes; should he succed in this, he is determined to march is army to Quebec, as the enemies have no sufficient force to withstand them. Besides, the Canadians are extremely friendly, furnish our army with all such kind of provisions as they have, barely on having a certificate for the delivery. They also take commissions, and joined our army by great numbers, previous to Gen. Sullivan's arrival, and finding our little army retreating, the Canadians begged and prayed that

our army ſhould not leave the country.—From theſe circumſtances, although they are termed a treacherous people, we have reaſon to conclude that they are determined to be our friends, and to ſupport us with their all. Gen. Sullivan's letter is dated the 5th and 6th inſtant."

HALIFAX, May 14.

Sunday laſt the Glaſgow man of war, Capt. Howe, with four veſſels under her convoy, ſailed for England:—In this fleet went paſſengers many Gentlemen of *Diſtinction*, viz. Francis Legge, Eſq; Governor, and James Monk, Eſq; Solicitor-General of this Province, Gov. Wright of Georgia, Thomas Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Preſident of the Council, Hon. Peter Oliver, Harriſon Gray, John Murrey, Richard Lechmore, John Erving, Nathaniel Hatch, and George Erving, Eſqrs. Councellors; Brigadier-General Royal, Col. Vaſſal, John Gore, Eſq; Adino Paddock, Eſq; Capt. Joye, Mr. Laughton, Mr. Brindley, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Inman, Mr. Deblois, Thomas Danforth, Eſq; Benjamin Gridley, Eſq; Mr. Pitman, and Mr. Pelham, all of them of Boſton, and moſt of them with Families; Charles Dudley, and George Rome, Eſqrs; of Newport.

HARTFORD, June 17.

Laſt Friday the General Aſſembly of this colony met in this place, purſuant to a ſpecial warrant iſſued by his Honor Governor Trumble, in conſequence of a requeſt from the Hon. Continental Congreſs, for ſeveral regiments to be immediately raiſed for the defence of this and the neighboring colonies.

Governor Trumble has received an expreſs from the Continental Congreſs deſiring him to loſe no time in raiſing his men, as certain intelligence is received that New-York will be attacked by the enemy in a few days.

By a letter from a gentleman at Albany we are informed that the Hon. General Thomas died of the ſmall pox at Chamblee about a fortnight ſince.

Since our laſt, advice has been received in this town from Albany, that a large number of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, headed by Sir John Johnſton, had come down the Mohawk river in a hoſtile manner, and that General Schuyler had marched with a body of troops to meet them.

BOSTON, June 20.

It is worthy of ſpecial notice, that the 14th of June, 1774, was the laſt day allowed for trading veſſels to leave or enter the Port of Boſton, through the cruelty of a Britiſh Act of Parliament; and that on the 14th of June, 1776, through the bleſſing of God upon the operations of a much injured and oppreſſed people, was the laſt day allowed for Britiſh men of war, or Miniſterial veſſels to remain or enter within the ſaid port, but as American prizes. Thus has Providence retaliated.

We hear the independent battalions in New-York, are taken into continental pay, and are beating up for volunteers to make their compliment of men compleat; their number is to be 1260 for the city and county. Their delegates in Continental Congreſs have informed their Provincial Convention, that the queſtion of a Declaration of Independence will ſoon be agitated there, deſiring their opinion.

Laſt Sunday night two tranſports, a ſhip and a Brig, from Scotland, with 220 Highlanders on board, were chaſed, by 3 or 4 of our privateers, into Nantaſket, where, inſtead of finding protection from Britiſh pirates, they were both obliged to ſtrike to the American flag. The ſhip, mounting 9 ſix-pounders, with about 130 ſoldiers beſides ſailors, maintained an engagement of ſeveral hours, in which ſhe had about 17 killed and wounded. Lieut. Colonel Campbell, and a conſiderable number of other officers, all belonging to the corps of Highlanders, are among the priſoners. Major Macenzie, of the ſame corps, was killed in the engagement. His remains were interred here, with military honors, the day following. Four men on board the privateers were wounded, one or two of them, it is feared, mortally; but not one killed.

On Tueſday laſt another Scotch tranſport ſhip, with 112 Highlanders on board, was brought into Nantaſket by our privateers. She was taken a ſmall diſtance from the light-houſe, and made no reſiſtance.

WATERTOWN, June 24.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

JUNE 15, 1776.

WHEREAS by reaſon of the difficulties raiſed through the wicked deſigns of the enemies of our liberties, an interruption took place in the adminiſtration of civil diſtributive juſtice in this colony; and by a neceſſary act of the General Court for the removal of all officers from their offices, many civil Suits, which had been before commenced in the ſeveral counties of this colony, and were pending at the Superior Court, and other Actions, which had been appealed from the reſpective Inferior Courts in the ſeveral counties have not been proſecuted to final judgment; and much injury will happen, if an adequate remedy is not provided.

It is Reſolved, That all cauſes, which were pending at the Superior Court in any of ſaid counties, and on which judgment has not been given, ſhall be brought forward at the next term of the ſaid Court for each reſpective county, and the ſame proceedings had thereon, as though ſuch cauſes had been regularly continued to ſuch term, from the term where the ſame were pending when ſuch interruption took place; and in any cauſes appealed from any Inferior Court, and not enter'd at the Superior by reaſon of ſaid interruption, the appellants may have liberty if they ſee cauſe, to enter their ſaid appeal at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden in each reſpective county, as thought the appeal had been originally to the ſame term; and if any appellants ſhall neglect to enter their appeals as aforeſaid the appellees in ſuch caſe may if they ſee cauſe, enter their complaints, and the judgments of the Inferior Court ſhall be affirmed thereon, as though ſaid complaints had been entered in due time. *Provided always*, That no execution, or writ of poſſeſſion ſhall iſſue on any judgment given in any of the caſes aforeſaid until three months after ſuch judgment, and where any cauſes were tried by a jury, the juſtices of the ſaid Superior Court in ſuch cauſes ſhall, and in all others it ſhall appear to them to be expedient, may continue the ſame, and cauſe the abſent parties to be notified of the ſuits againſt them; and where any of the parties ſhall be out of the county, and in the continental, or colonial ſervice, they ſhall have liberty to bring forward their ſuits at the next Superior Court held in ſaid county after their return, and no action or complaints ſhall be enter'd againſt them while ſuch perſon continues in ſaid ſervice, any law, uſage, or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speak.

Conſented to by the Major part of the Council.

Atteſt. John Lowell, Dep'y Sec'y, P. T.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIAES,

June 17, 1776.

WHEREAS many inconveniences and dangerous conſequences may, and in all probability will accrue to this colony, in the courſe of its defence againſt its unnatural enemies, if a ſpeedy and effectual prohibition of the exportation of proviſions from each, and every port, harbor and place within the ſame, to any other harbor or place without the limits of ſaid colony is not immediately effected.

Wherefore, it is Reſolved, That from, and after the 25th day of this inſtant, *June*, no perſon, or perſons whatever, preſume to lade on board any ſhip, or veſſel within this colony, any kinds or articles of proviſion, except Jamaica, and pickled fiſh, with intent to convey the ſame out of this colony by water, until the 10th day of November next, unleſs the ſame be laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with intent to ſupply the fleets and armies of the United Colonies, or the inhabitants of ſome other part or parts of this colony.

Provided always, That any perſon, or perſons who have agreably to, and in conſequence of a reſolve of the American Congreſs, for encouraging the importation of warlike ſtores into the United Colonies, imported any ſuch ſtores; and have not already exported proviſions, or other merchandize to the amount thereof, or may hereafter import ſuch ſtores; ſuch perſon, or perſons may laid on board any ſhip, or veſſel, and convey, and ſend out of this colony to any other place, except the dominions of Great-Britain, any kinds of proviſions to the amount, or value of ſuch warlike ſtores imported as aforeſaid.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this Reſolve ſhall be conſtrued to extend to the preventing ſo much proviſions, as in the judgment of the Committee of Safety, &c. may be ſufficient for the perſons on board for the intended voyage, being put on board any ſhip, or other veſſel (not prohibited by any Reſolve of Congreſs, or Law, or Reſolve of this colony) arriving at, trading with, or ſailing from any Port, Harbor, or other place in this colony, ſuch voyage not being prohibited by any Reſolve of Congreſs, or Law, or Reſolve of this colony.

And the Committees of Safety, &c. in the ſeveral towns, and other places within this colony, are hereby ordered and directed to ſee that this Reſolve be effectually carried into execution.

Sent up for Concurrence.

In Council June, 1776

Read and concurr'd.

John Lowell, Dep. Sec'ry, P. T.

Conſented to by the Major part of the Council.

Atteſt. John Lowell, Dep'y Sec'y, P. T.

SALEM, June 25.

The beginning of laſt Week, upwards of Four Hundred Highlanders were under Confinement in the Work and Alms-Houſes in Boſton; ſince which the greateſt Part of them have been diſtributed in the Country.

By the Halifax Paper of the Fourteenth of May, it appears, that the Price of Proviſions is ſtated by a Reſolve of a Court of Special Seſſions for the Peace, held there on the Tenth of the ſame Month, at the following Rates, viz. Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, or Veal, at One Shilling Currency per Pound, equal to a Piſtareen; Dung-hill Fowls, dead or alive, Two Shillings each; Chickens in Proportion; Hares or Rabbits, One Shilling and Six Pence each; Tame Ducks, Two Shillings each; Wild Ducks, One Shilling and Six Pence each; and Partridges One Shilling and Three Pence each. Flour is ſold at Twenty-eight Shillings per Hundred.

The General Aſſembly for the Colony of New-Hampſhire, met at the State-Houſe in Exeter, by Adjournment, on Wedneſday the Fifth Inſtant, and are now upon Buſineſs.

The following is a Liſt of the Honorable Council for that Colony.—For the County of Rockingham, the Honorable Meſhech Weare, Eſq; of Hampton-Falls, Preſident; Matthew Thornton, Eſq; Londonderry; William Whipple, Eſq; Portſmouth; Nathaniel Folſom, Eſq; Exeter; Joſiah Bartlet, Eſq; Kingſton.—For the County of Strafford.—Ebenezer Thompſon, Eſq; of Durham, Secretary; John Wentworth, Eſq; Somerſworth.—County of Hillſborough.—Wyſeman Claggett, Eſq; Litchfield; Jonathan Blanchard, Eſq; Merrimac.—County of Cheſhire—Samuel Ashley, Eſq; Wincheſter; Benjamin Giles, Eſq; Newport.—County of Grafton.—John Hurd, Eſq; Haverhill.

MARRIED.] At Danvers, Colonel JEREMIAH PAGE, to Miſs MARTHA CROSBY.

— At Haverhill, Mr. ISAAC WHITE, Merchant, to Miſs SALLY LEAVITT, ſecond Daughter of the late Rev. DUDLEY LEAVITT, of this Town.

DIED.] At Whenham on the Twenty-firſt Inſtant, in the Thirty-fifth Year of his Age, Mr. *John Warren*, Son to the late Reverend *John Warren* of that Town.

— At Boſton, Mrs. *Copeland*, Wife of Mr. *Ephraim Copeland* of that Place.

— At Concord, *John Beaton*, Eſq; aged 74.—This worthy man was born in Scotland, but had lived for a long Courſe of Years in that Town, where he acquired a large Eſtate, and poſſeſſed a Reputation remarkably fair and unſpotted.

— At Halifax, Nova-Scotia, Mr. *Theophilus Lillie*, late of Boſton, Merchant.

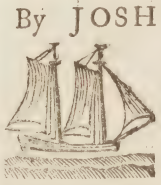
WANTED,

A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, in the Centre of the Town, with a Shop to it; for which a reaſonable Rent will be paid. Inquire of the Printer.

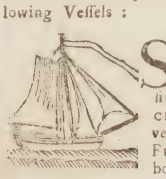
NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC, That there is to be bound out in the Country by the SELECT-MEN of the Town of *Marblehead*, a Number of Orphan Children, male and female, for a Term of Years. Whoſoever may want, by applying to ſaid Select-Men may know the Conditions who will be always ready to wait on them.

TO BE SOLD

By JOSHUA WARD,



Agent for the Owners of the PRIVATEER SCHOONER DOLPHIN, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at SALEM, in the County of ESSEX, the 26th Inſtant, to be continued from Day to Day until the whole is Sold, to the higheſt Bidder, the following Veſſels:



SLOOP DISPATCH, about Forty-five Tons.—SLOOP SUCCESS, burthen about Seventy Tons.—SCHOONER FRIENDSHIP, burthen about Sixty Tons.

AS ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,

A ſmall Quantity of Iron, &c.

POET's CORNER.

ODE on INDEPENDENCE.

FREEMEN, if you pant for glory,
If you figh to live in ſtory,
If you burn with patriot zeal;
Seize this bright auſpicious hour,
Chaſe thoſe venal tools of power,
Who ſubvert the public weal.
CHORUS.

Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!
See freedom her ſtandard diſplay;
Whilſt glory and virtue your boſoms inſpire,
Corruption's proud ſlaves ſhall with anguiſh retire.
Would traitors baſe with bribes beguile you,
Or with idiot ſcoffs revile you,
Ne'er your ſacred truſt betray:
HANCOCK, ADAMS, nobly pleading,
Never from the truth receding,
Then North's vengeance can't diſmay!
Chorus.

See, their glorious path purſuing,
All Britannia's troops ſubduing,
Patriots whom no threats reſtrain;
Lawleſs tyrants all confounding,
Future times their praiſe reſounding,
Shall their triumphs long maintain.
Chorus.

HALIFAX, May 24.

By the Ship Adamant, *Capt.* Wilſon, *from* LONDON, *we have received Prints to the Twenty-eighth of March; they contain the following Advices, viz.*

"THAT accounts have been given of the military preparations of the Spaniards, but it has not yet been told the public, that their Weſt-India fleet, by which the Spaniards underſtand all their ſhips that are bound for South-America, have received the moſt poſitive orders to ſail during the courſe of the preſent month (March) a circumſtance which ſeems to wear as hoſtile an appearance as any yet mentioned.—That the Ruſſians are to furniſh ſix men of war of the line, and 4000 land forces. This is certainly known, but they are not to be employed. Query, Are they to guard Ireland?—That two additional companies, of 57 men each, are ordered to be raiſed immediately to reinforce Lord Percy's regiment, now at Boſton.—That 10,000 Pickaxes, Spades, Hatchets, and Spikes were ſhipped on board a tranſport lying off the tower for America for the uſe of the army.—That a thouſand men, which had been balloted from the three regiments of guards, and are ordered on American duty, were reviewed by his Majeſty on Wimbledon common.—Letters from Hanover, dated the 12th of March, mention, that the third diviſion of Heſſian troops, which had entered into the ſervice of England, had paſſed through that city in the way to the place of their embarkation.—That letters from Paris ſay, that they are fitting out at the port of St. Antibes with great diligence three men of war, two frigates, and a number of tranſports, to carry over a body of troops to reinforce all the French garriſons in America and the Weſt-Indies.——That the report of the Duke of Glouceſter having been applied to go to America, and refuſing, is without the leaſt foundation. In the preſent ſituation he cannot go abroad on any ſervice of danger without leave of parliament till the Prince of Wales attains the Age of ſixteen.—That the King has had a conference with ſeveral General Officers, particularly Lord Townſhend, General Gage, General Elliot and General Burgoyne, upon withdrawing the troops and artillery from Boſton, and they are uniformly of opinion, that it would be impracticable.—That advice is received from Jamaica, that Admiral Gayton has taken ſeveral ſloops and ſchooners into the pay of government, and fitted them out as tenders; each is commanded by a Lieutenant, to cruize for the American veſſels off the Havanah, Monti Chriſti, St. Euſtatia, and Curacoa, where they have met with great ſucceſs, having taken between 20 and 30 prizes in the courſe of a few months.—That all the General Officers, and many others in military command in America, are, we hear, nominated as Delegates in the commiſſion to pardon the ſubmitting colonies.—That the 27th of March the guards deſtined for America were muſtered on Wimbleton common by their officers, and immediately marched for Portſmouth. They had 20 field pieces with them, and 30 waggons, which carried all their baggage. They will arrive at Portſmouth on Friday, and are expected to embark on Saturday on board the tranſports.—That the Brunſwickers are deſtined to Canada, and the Heſſians, with the regiment of Hanau, to Boſton. Burgoyne's light horſe to go to Boſton, but the General's command is to be in Canada."

From the NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE, *June 6.*

To all the LOVERS of TRUTH and MANKIND.

MY BRETHREN,

CIVIL Government is now moſt evidently making haſty ſteps towards perfection in America. 'It is the Lord's doing, and ought to be marvellous in our eyes.' The occaſion of it is the preſent diſtreſſing war, which I conſider in the ſame light, with reſpect to the moral and political world, as I do a violent thunder ſtorm, in regard of the natural world. They both deſtroy; they both do good. The equity and ſimplicity of civil government will always be proportioned to the virtue of mankind. When the human race ſhall have arrived at the heighth of perfection in virtue, in this ſtate (for they will be progreſſive in virtue, to the end of the world) the great Head of the church of mankind 'will then have put down' or aboliſhed all 'rule, and all authority and power.' 'The works of the devil' alone make civil government needful. When the former ſhall be 'deſtroyed,' the latter will be unneceſſary. It therefore becomes all lovers of mankind to be 'workers together with God,' in reforming the world; and ſo reducing civil government to ſtill greater and greater degrees of ſimplicity. The moſt effectual mean we can make uſe of, for this purpoſe, is 'THE TRUTH AS IT IS IN JESUS.' Let the lovers of truth and mankind propoſe THIS to their fellowmen, in its native ſimplicity, and they will probably have 'three thouſand' converts 'the ſame day.' The perſons, to whom it is propoſed, are here preſumed to have been previouſly perſuaded there was ſuch a perſon as Jeſus Chriſt. The thing is to make them his diſciples. I am fully of ſentiment, there is much 'philoſophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world,' which have been derived down from heathen anceſtors, held by Chriſtians of every denomination now in the world. They all indeed 'build upon the true foundation other than which no man can lay.' But then 'they build upon it not only gold, ſilver, precious ſtones,' which will endure the 'fire,' and for which 'they will receive a reward;' but alſo much 'wood, hay, ſtubble,' which will be burnt,' and the builders 'ſuffer loſs:' Though 'they themſelves will be ſaved.'

In order to diveſt the goſpel of God our Saviour, as profeſſed in the UNITED COLONIES OF AMERICA, *of every thing adventitious, I beg leave to propoſe the following plan.*

Let there be a periodical paper, in manner of the Spectator, publiſhed in ſome central colony, Pennſylvania, if that ſhould be judged moſt proper, intitled REFORMATOR. *It ſhould contain only pieces calculated to lay open, in the pleaneſt manner, the Goſpel, as contained in the word of God, without any regard to previouſly received opinions or ſyſtems, if to the authors they ſhould not appear to be conformable to that ſtandard. None but what were evidently written with candor, and a deſire of finding out 'the truth as it is in Jeſus,' ſhould be admitted. To prevent the admiſſion of pieces of a different caſt, a number of perſons of genuine* COMMON SENSE, *of ſerious and 'continental minds,' whether of the Clergy or laity, ſhould ſuperintend the publication. No poſterior writer ſhould make any animadverſions upon a former; but ſimply propoſe his own ſentiments, and let mankind compare them with the word of truth, and judge for themſelves. By what is juſt ſaid, it is by no means to be underſtood, that after authors ſhould make no uſe, or take no hints from the productions of thoſe who went before them. One perſon may have only a glimpſe of an object. He may deſcribe his ſituation, and the direction the object appeared in. Aſſiſted by this hint, another may take a different ſtand, and ſee the object in its full light. If any deſire the ſentiments of others upon difficult points, let them propoſe the queſtions they would have reſolved. Every thing that favors of altercation ſhould be excluded. No author ſhould ſubſcribe his name, but each have his peculiar ſignature. No names of different ſects, as Churchman, Diſſenter, &c. or of opinions, as Calviniſt, Arminian, &c. ſhould be mentioned.*

If mankind would ſearch after truth in this manner, with ſeriouſneſs and prayer to "the Father of lights,' I am perſuaded 'light would ſoon ſhine out of darkneſs;' and the God of truth would ſecond their honeſt endeavors, by pouring out the Spirit of his Son, which would both purify and enlarge their minds, and 'guide them into all truth.' When perſons have got the ſpirit and temper of Chriſt, they will readily underſtand the Goſpel. The ſpirit that now ſo vigorouſly actuates the United Colonies in their virtuous ſtruggles, to obtain and ſecure 'peace, liberty, and ſafety' for themſelves and poſterity, I look upon as much from God, as the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt on the day of Pentecoſt; and as introductory to ſomething great and good to mankind.

The above or a ſimilar plan, well executed, I apprehend will have a moſt happy effect, in allaying that 'bitterneſs, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil-ſpeaking, and malice,' which the times have occaſioned. Thus, 'being knit together in love,' we ſhall proceed on, not only harmoniouſly in our civil government; but 'in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the meaſure of the ſtature of the fulneſs of Chriſt.'

If the above, or a ſimilar plan ſhould approve itſelf to mankind, and be adopted, would it not be worthy the patronage of the honorable Continental Congreſs, ſo far as to exempt from poſtage, all correſpondences neceſſary to carry it on?

MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

*** *The above is deſired to be publiſhed in all the news-papers throughout the United Colonies in America.*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LEXINGTON, June 8, 1776.

RAN away laſt Night from Mr. JOSHUA SIMONS, of this Town, a Negro Boy, about Fifteen Years of Age, named Jack, belonging to JAMES MUGFORD, of *Marblehead*: Had on went he away, a crow-colored Cloth Coat, with red Cuffs, ſtriped Shirt, white Jacket, red Breeches, and an old Hat, without Stockings or Shoes; carries his Knees nigh together, and turns his right Foot out, and ſays his Father and Mother is dead, and that he is free.—Whoever will take up ſaid Negro, or give Information, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

JAMES MUGFORD.

N. B. All Perſons are forbid entertaining him, and all Maſters of Veſſels forbid carrying him off.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

BEVERLY, June 17, 1776.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber, of this Town, laſt Wedneſday Evening, a red HORSE, with a white Main and Tail, and a white Streak in his Face, and a Notch on the Top of his Right Ear, with light-colored Feet.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and bring him to his Owner, or if Stolen, detect and ſecure the Thief or Thieves who ſtole him, ſhall receive the above Reward of TWO DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

JONATHAN MARGERY.

TO BE SOLD, A MARE, Seven Years old, that will pace and trot, but inclines chiefly to a Carriage. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

CASH given for clean Linnen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in the Main-Street.

SALEM; MASSACHUSETTS-BAY: Printed by J. ROGERS, at E. RUSSELL's Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at EIGHT SHILLINGS per Annum, (excluſive of Poſtage.) ADVERTISEMENTS and Articles of INTELLIGENCE are gratefully received. ☞ The PRINTING-BUSINESS, in its ſeveral Branches, ſtill carried on as uſual by ſaid RUSSELL.

THE
AMERICAN
OR,
CONSTITUTIONAL

VOL. I.

GAZETTE!
THE
JOURNAL.

NUMB. 3.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1776.

The following was received too late to be inserted last Week.

To the Printer of the AMERICAN GAZETTE.

Mr. ROGERS,

If you would give the following a Place in your Paper, it may be of service to the Public.

A short, cheap, and easy PLAN *to defeat* GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE Honorable Congress have generously provided for the comfortable support of ch British troops as have, or shall hereafter ll into our hands by sea or land; by which ey have eminently rewarded good for evil, and covered a temper full of christian benevolence, ond what is ordinary in states. However, it vident this benevolence must be attended with eat expence, either to the soldiers themselves the public. Now, if as great kindness can be ewed them without charge, and they be thereby corporated with us, and rendered good and aithful subjects of the American States, it certainly would be preferable to the present mode f support. And with defference to better judges, ich a method appears to me easy and at hand, viz.

There are large tracts of unappropriated lands elonging to the free and independent States of merica.

Now, suppose the Honorable Congress should llot certain townships in such a situation as shall e judged most for the benefit of the Commonealth and the settlers; and then should make roclamation, That every soldier, of whatever naon, employed in the British service, as shall be ken in battle, either by sea or land, or as shall y other way fall into our hands (except so many shall be necessary to make an exchange of priners when a carteel shall be settled) shall, on his tering his name to some proper person appointd for that purpose, be entitled to fifty or eighty res of said lands as the Congress shall judge st, in any one of the said towns he shall chuse, nless it be full, to be drawn by lot, which all be a freehold to him and his heirs forever, and they taking the oath of allegiance (if required) and continuing faithful to the American ates, and that his wife and children (if he have y in America; or if he shall bring or send for nem from Europe, or elsewhere) shall each of them e likewise entitled to fifty acres each of said lands: —And that such as are disposed may enter on said ands as soon as they please, or they may enter he American service and receive the same wages is ow troops, and either dispose of their land to others, or settle on it when discharged from the ervice, just as they please, and the officers to ave a larger share, according to their rank.

This plan needs no oratory to recommend it: he simple proposal must strike every discerning nd. The importance of it is too great to admit riflingly the happy fruits it promises, too many be particularly mentioned and fully described; d the objections against it of no considerable eight. What great numbers of soldiers in the itish service hath God delivered into our hands ce the present dispute began? And now within a v days some hundreds of Highland troops inigled, no doubt, by a false and lying administration, and their cringing sycophants, with proses of the lands and houses we possess, and ich, they say, they expected to find deserted, vé arrived among us, and are convinced of the or they were led into.

Now, could every one of these have such an altment of lands, would not the consideration, at those they came to destroy have taken them to their bosoms, and made every one of them *Lards*, and therein done more for them than Great-Britain can do; I say, must not this greatly affect them? Surely if they have the ordinary feelings of men, it must excite in them desires to be one with us; and while they see the door open for others, will they not find means to inform their friends in the army of the generous offer? These will inform others, and the good news cheer the hearts of the most. Could they be fully assured of such an offer, and the sincerity of it, how few of them would be willing to fight against us for so small a reward as six pence per day, and either death or slavery for life, rather than accept so valuable a freehold for themselves and families, with a full enjoyment of liberty? And for all this they are to do nothing but only to avoid the hazard of life in battle, and come over and take possession of the inheritance. May we not reasonably suppose, that instead of pushing every advantage against us, they would rather watch for an opportunity to throw themselves into our hands.

The most plausible objection I have heard to this plan is, That administration have made them greater and better offers already, even the houses and lands we have built and cultivated. But it should be considered that if administration should ever be able to fulfil their promises to them, the soldiers must know that they themselves must purchase the country for administration with their blood and toil before they can make good their promises: That they must fight their way to the inheritance, in which attempt they may fail: Whereas their coming over to us, and entering their names puts them immediately in possession of a freehold without danger. But I do not mean to answer objections; every one must see that the plan if adopted will tend to defeat Great-Britain more than millions of money, as well as prevent the effusion of blood: The thing speaks for itself. I only add my earnest prayers that it may be speedily effected.

AMICUS LIBERTATIS.

County of Essex, June, 1776.

(Since the above came to Hand, something very similar we find inserted in one of the Continental Papers, which will be in our next.)

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) May 17.

In CONVENTION, Present 12 Members.

Wednesday, May 15, 1776.

FORASMUCH as all the endeavors of the *United Colonies*, by the most decent representations and petitions to the King and Parliament of Great-Britain, to restore peace and security to America under the British government, and a reunion with that people upon just and liberal terms, instead of redress of grievances, have produced, from an imperious and vindictive administration, increased insult, oppression, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total destruction. By a late act, all these Colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of the British Crown, our properties subjected to confiscation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen, and all former rapine and oppression of Americans, declared legal and just. Fleets and armies are raised, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to assist these destructive purposes. The King's representative in this colony hath not only withheld all the powers of government from operating for our safety, but having retired on board an armed ship, is carrying on a piratical and savage war against us, tempting our slaves by every artifice to resort to him, and training and employing them against their masters. In this state of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an abject submission to the will of these over-bearing tyrants, or a total separation from the crown and government of Great-Britain uniting and exerting the strength of all America for defence, and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war: Wherefore, appealing to the *SEARCHER OF HEARTS* for the sincerity of former declarations, expressing our desire to preserve the connexion with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked councils, and the eternal laws of self-preservation.

RESOLVED unanimously, That the Delegates appointed to represent this Colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body, *TO DECLARE THE UNITED COLONIES FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES*, absolved from allegiance to, or dependence upon, the Crown or Parliament of Great-Britain; and that they give the assent of this Colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress for forming foreign alliances and *A CONFEDERATION OF THE COLONIES*, at such time, and in the manner, as to them shall seem best. Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of each Colony, be left to the respective Colonial Legislatures.

RESOLVED unanimously, That a Committee be appointed to prepare *A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS*, and such a plan of government, as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.

(A Copy.)

JOHN TAZEWELL, Clerk of the Convention.

In consequence of the above resolution, universally regarded as the only door which will lead to safety and prosperity, some gentlemen made a handsome collection for the purpose of treating the soldiery, who next day were paraded in Waller's grove, before Brigadier General Lewis, attended by the gentlemen of the Committee of Safety, the members of the General Convention, the inhabitants of this city, &c. &c. The resolution being read aloud to the army, the following toasts were given, each of them accompanied by a discharge of the artillery and small arms, and the acclamations of all present.

1. The American Independent States.
2. The Grand Congress of the United States, and their respective Legislatures.
3. General Washington, and victory to the American Arms.

The *UNION FLAG* of the American States waved upon the Capitol during the whole of this ceremony, which being ended, the soldiers partook of the refreshment prepared for them by the affection of their countrymen, and the evening concluded with illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy; every one seemingly pleased that the dominion of Great-Britain was now at an end, so tyrannically exercised these twelve or thirteen years past, notwithstanding our repeated prayers and remonstrances for redress.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Last Saturday the Hon. House of Assembly gave the following INSTRUCTIONS to their Delegates in Congress.

Gentlemen,

WHEN, by our instructions of last November, we strictly enjoined you, in behalf of this Colony, to dissent from and utterly reject any proposition, should such be made, that might cause or lead to a separation from Great-Britain, or a change of the form of this government, our restrictions did not arise from any diffidence of

your ability, prudence or integrity, but from an earneſt deſire to ſerve the good people of Pennſylvania with fidelity in times ſo full of alarming dangers and perplexing difficulties.

The ſituation of public affairs is ſince ſo greatly altered, that we now think ourſelves juſtifiable in removing the reſtrictions laid upon you by theſe inſtructions.

The contempt with which the laſt petition of the Hon. Congreſs has been treated; the late act of parliament declaring the juſt reſiſtance of the Coloniſts againſt violence actually offered, to be rebellion, excluding them from the protection of the Crown, and even compelling ſome of them to bear arms againſt their countrymen; the treaties of the King of Great-Britain with other Princes for engaging foreign mercenaries, to aid the forces of that kindom, in their hoſtile enterprizes againſt America, and his anſwer to the petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, manifeſt ſuch a determined and implacable reſolution to effect the utter deſtruction of theſe Colonies, that all hopes of a reconciliation, on reaſonable terms, are extinguiſhed. Nevertheleſs, it is our ardent deſire that a civil war with all its attending miſeries, ſhould be ended a ſecure and honorable peace.

We therefore hereby authorize you to concur with the other Delegates in Congreſs, in forming ſuch farther compacts between the United Colonies, concluding ſuch treaties with foreign kingdoms and ſtates, and in adopting ſuch other meaſures as ſhall be judged neceſſary for promoting the liberty, ſafety, and intereſt of America; reſerving to the people of this colony the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the internal government and police of the ſame.

The happineſs of theſe colonies has, during the whole courſe of this fatal controverſy, been our firſt wiſh. Their reconciliation with Great-Britain our next. Ardently have we prayed for the accompliſhment of both. But if we muſt renounce the one or the other, we humbly truſt in the mercies of the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe, that we ſhall not ſtand condemned before his throne, if our choice is determined by that overruling law of ſelf-preſervation, which his divine wiſdom has thought fit to implant in the hearts of his creatures.

HELVETSLUYS, March 27.

THIS day four tranſport ſhips came into our roads from Williamſtadt, having on board the regiment of Hanau, conſiſting of 600 men, deſtined for America.

LIVERPOOL, March 29. A man in Weſtmoreland has invented a machine in gunnery that keeps a perpetual fire; by the motion of one hand only it charges and diſcharges itſelf 120 times in a minute, and is as portable for either horſe or foot as the inſtruments now in uſe.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The following is ſaid to be a genuine Extract of a Letter from the Earl of C———, dated Hays, March 9, 1776.

"Confined to a ſick bed, and racked with excruciating pain, I have little hope of raiſing my weak voice, and of declaring my poor opinion in parliament: However, in anſwer to your very earneſt requeſt, I am to inform you, that my ſentiments, reſpecting the preſent ſtate of America, happily coincide with thoſe delivered by my brother T--p-e.

"Whilſt America retained her allegiance, I was the friend of America: Whilſt there was room for an accommodation, I was happy to propoſe terms. That Æra is paſt. It is now too late to negociate: You cannot treat with rebels whilſt arms are in their hands: Your honor, your dignity, your authority, your intereſt all forbid it. The preſent ſtate of things do not admit of a relaxation or conceſſion: All conciliatory propoſitions are futile, nugatory, and deceitful; they originate in folly, and muſt terminate in diſgrace. The Colonies have levied open war againſt the Parent State; that war muſt be proſecuted with vigor, with effect; every ſinew, every nerve ought to be exerted. The idea of expence is a meer bugbear, a phantom! I grant that it may coſt the nation ſixty millions; national honor is above all eſtimate; America muſt be brought back to her duty; your national character demands it; the rank you hold in the ſcale of Europe demands it; America muſt ſubmit to the conſtitutional authority of Great-Britain; and her ſubmiſſion muſt be abſolute, unlimited, and unconditional. Then will be the time to temper juſtice with humanity; "*parcere Subjectis, et Debellare Superbos.*

"God forbid I ſhould defend all the meaſures of adminiſtration! You know I have often lamented their want of wiſdom and vigor; but I will maintain it, the employing German proteſtant troops at this critical conjuncture is a meaſure full of true wiſdom and ſound policy. The deluded Coloniſts running wildly after the ſhadow of liberty have loſt the ſubſtance. I ſay, the preſent armament will reſtore the Americans to freedom; to that freedom which is enjoyed under a Britiſh conſtitution; it will relieve them from the moſt degrading ſpecies of tyranny, republican tyranny. Every Briton muſt deſpiſe the notion of republicaniſm. The experiment has been already made, and fatal experience has ſhewed it to be totally incompatible with the magnitude and the majeſty of a great empire: It is a little pitiful idea, fit only for the citizen of a petty ſtate. I hold, that monarchy, I would be underſtood limitted monarchy, can alone preſerve liberty to the ſubject, and give energy to government."

Though no freſh advices have lately been received from America, or none at leaſt have been made public, it is to be ſuppoſed that the Americans have continued inactive. Convinced that they have now nothing to truſt to but implicit ſubmiſſion, or effectual reſiſtance, they have doubtleſs before this time determined which to adopt; but in a criſis ſo delicate and ſo important, we will not hazard a conjecture which of the two they have made their choice. If reſiſtance, the conteſt will be bloody; if ſubmiſſion, the conteſt is at an end: And, by the preſent temper of adminiſtration, there are are no real grievances of which the Colonies have juſt reaſon to complain, but what Government are ready to redreſs.

The Iſlands of St. John's and Anticoſta in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are to be erected into ſeperate, regular governments.

We are informed that previous to the operations of the army, on their arrival in America, a proclamation will be iſſued, offering a free pardon to all that ſhall lay down their arms, and ſpecifying the terms that will be expected of each province.

Yeſterday morning, about ſeven o'clock, upwards of a thouſand ſailors went on board ſeveral lighters, in order to be conveyed on board ſeveral of the tranſports that lie in the Nore, to carry them to America.

The navy of England we are aſſured, was never upon a more reſpectable footing than at preſent, nor in ſo thorough a repair, for as faſt as one ſhip comes out of dock from refitting another goes in.

Letters from the Hague, dated the 10th inſtant, adviſe, that the Marattas continue to diſturb the trade of the Dutch in the Eaſt-Indies, as well as that of other nations; among others they lately attacked a ſhip named the Lady Gertrude, near the Port of Japare; but though the numbers of the Marattas were very conſiderable, and many were killed in the engagement, the Dutch had only one man killed, and twelve wounded.

Letters from Aleppo, mention a great popular tumult at that place, occaſioned by the cruelty of their Governor; at length the Governor's head was ſtruck off, when the tumults ſubſided. Theſe letters add, that the Perſians had made themſelves maſters of Baſſora.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, March 29.

"This day ſailed from this port, his Majeſty's ſhip Ranger, with five of Sir Peter Parker's fleet, who ſailed in company with Sir Peter Parker, from Cork, and meeting with bad weather, were obliged to put into this port, where they have had a thorough repair. We have no tranſports here, but expect ſeveral from the downs hourly."

APRIL 16. Some new regulations are to be made in the naval departments; for which orders are ſent to the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral dock-yards to attend the admiralty-board the ſecond of next month.

Letters from Cadiz, by the Myrtills, Calon, arrived at Falmouth, bring advice that three American veſſels were put in there, loaded with the produce of their country, which the Spaniards took off their hands, and paid them in dollars.

From the LONDON EVENING-POST, March 5.

Mr. Alderman BULL's SPEECH, to refer to a Committee of the Houſe the Conſideration of the Treaties for taking into Britiſh pay 17000 foreign troops, to be ſent to America.

I CANNOT, Sir, at this time, forbear to expreſs my aſtoniſhment and concern, that early in the preſent ſeſſion ſo many gentlemen ſhould have been prevailed upon, by any conſideration, to ſtand forth in the moſt ſerious and ſolemn manner, to approve and ſanctify thoſe cruel and arbitrary meaſures which were recommended, and have been fatally carried into execution, by an unfeeling and unrelenting adminiſtration, who have dared to abuſe the throne by their wicked and ſanguinary councils, and whoſe whole conduct has proved them entirely deſtitute of every principle of juſtice, humanity, and the religion of their country. Their inſatiable thirſt for Proteſtant blood has been long evident; and it cries aloud to Heaven for vengeance! as well as for the juſt indignation of a long abuſed, inſulted, oppreſſed people. To exult in the deſtruction of our moſt valuable commercial friends, and Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects; to pray that the ſame *horrid* ſcenes may be repeated; that war, deſolation, and bloodſhed, may pervade the whole Continent of America, unleſs it ſhall bow its devoted head to poverty, to the moſt abject and ignominious ſlavery, were not the *fact*, on record, would be thought incredible! That record, Sir, to a nation profeſſing a regard to liberty, and the rights of humanity, will remain an eternal monument of reproach.

Sir, is it certain, is it probable, that the exertions of miniſterial tyranny and revenge will be *much* longer permitted? That there will be *no appeal* to ſtop the *further* effuſion of Proteſtant blood? Or can it be expected that the people of *this* country, reducing by thouſands to beggary and want, will remain *idle Spectators* until the ſword is at *their* breaſts, or dragoons at *their* doors? God forbid. I am not inſenſible how much profeſſions of patriotiſm are become a ſubject of ridicule. To the aſtoniſhment of the world, the love of our country has been ridiculed within theſe walls. And yet, Sir, this will not reſtrain me. While I will uniformly *withhold* the *offer* of my life and fortune in ſupport of miniſterial deſpotiſm, I wiſh it to be underſtood, that whenever an occaſion may call it, I will chearfully ſacrifice *both* in defence of the liberties of the people.

The war that you are now waging, is an unjuſt one; it is founded in oppreſſion, and its end will be *diſtreſs* and *diſgrace*. Let not the hiſtorian be obliged to ſay that the Ruſſian and German *ſlave* was hired to ſubdue the ſons of Engliſhmen and of freedom; and that in the reign of a Prince of the Houſe of Brunſwick every infamous attempt was made to extinguiſh that ſpirit which brought his anceſtors to the throne, and in ſpight of treachery and rebellion ſeated them firmly upon it.

I ſhall not now trouble the houſe any further than to declare my abhorrence of all the meaſures which have been adopted againſt America; meaſures equally inimical to the principles of commerce, to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and to the honor, to the faith, and the true dignity of the Britiſh nation.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 19.

Monday laſt the grand queſtion of INDEPENDENCY was propoſed to the firſt, ſecond, fourth, and fifth battalions of Aſſociators of the city and ſuburbs, conſiſting of about two thouſand officers and men. Againſt it, in the firſt battalion, four officers and twenty-three privates—ſecond, two privates—fourth and fifth, unanimous for Independency.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the third battalion refuſing to put the queſtion, gave great umbrage to the men, one of whom replied to him in a genteel, ſpirited manner: "How our Delegates in Congreſs may act we know not, though we have a right to know, and intend to promote an enquiry for the purpoſe. The Counties, ſuch as we have heard from, are for a Convention. The Committee of Bucks county have appointed deputies to the conference to be held in this city on the 18th inſtant."——Take heed Tories, you are at your laſt gaſp! You have had many warnings, and many kind invitations!

In CONGRESS, June 18.

RESOLVED, That no man in theſe colonies charged with being a *Tory, or unfriendly to the cauſe of American Liberty*, be injured in his perſon or property, or in any manner whatever diſturbed, unleſs the proceeding againſt him be founded on an order of this Congreſs, or the Aſſembly, Convention, Council, or Committee of Safety of the Colony, or Committee of Inſpection of the diſtrict wherein he reſides. Provided, that this Reſolution ſhall not prevent the apprehending any perſon found in commiſſion of ſome act deſtructive of American Liberty or juſtly ſuſpected of a deſign to commit ſuch act, and intending to eſcape, and bringing ſuch perſon before proper authority, for examination and trial.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-York, June 8, 1776.

Reſolved,

THAT the thanks of this Congreſs be preſented to his Excellency General Waſhington, for the important ſervices he has rendered to the United Colonies, and for the attention he has paid to the intereſt and civil authority of this Colony; and that he be aſſured of the readineſs of this Congreſs to afford him all the aid in their power, to enable him to execute the important truſt repoſed in him.

Ordered, *That the Preſident wait upon General*

Washington, and communicate the said resolution to him.

JUNE 9th.

The President informed the Congress, that pursuant to the order of yesterday, he waited upon his Excellency General Washington, and communicated to him the Resolve therein mentioned;—that his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer, and requested the President to communicate the same to Congress.

"Gentlemen,

"*I AM extremely obliged for the high sense you entertain of my services, and for your promises of every possible assistance in the discharge of my important duty.*

"*You may rest assured, that my attention to the happiness of this Colony shall not be wanting, nor my regard to its civil authority remitted, whilst I am honored with the command I now hold.*"

Ordered, *That the said resolve of yesterday, and his Excellency General Washington's answer, be published in the public News-Papers.*

Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry.

In Provincial Congress, New-York, June 14.

RESOLVED, That if any persons committed to any goal in this colony, by order of this house, or of any commitee thereof authorised to make such commitment, or of any of the county commitees, escape from the custody of the goaler or goalers by design or negligence of the said goaler or goalers, to whom they may respectively be committed, the said goaler or goalers shall receive the treatment due to the offence wherewith the persons so escaping stood charged. And to the end that the said goalers may have all necessary assistance in securing their said prisoners.

Resolved, That the county committee of the several counties be, and they are hereby authorized and required to inspect, and cause the goals in their several and respective counties to be made safe and secure, and that this Congress will pay the expence thereof, and charge it to the account of the said county. Extract from the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

The following authentic account is communicated by an officer of the detachment it principally concerns.

On advice a reinforcement was necessary, at the Cedars, a small fort 45 miles S. W. from Montreal, where a party of 400 men, under the command of Major Butterfield, were posted; on the 26th of May, 240 men under the command of Major Sherburne, were detached from Montreal. He met with great difficulties at the lake, which after crossing, he was obliged to repass and cross again, so that it was the 20th before he could proceed from thence with 100 men, including himself, (the rest being left for guards and other necessary services.) About 11 or 12 o'clock they set out for the Cedars, distant 9 miles, and having marched about 5, they were attacked by a large body of Savages and Canadians, who undercover of a wood, fired upon them; our people, tho' entirely exposed, without shelter, maintained an obstinate engagement for 1 hour and 40 minutes; when the Savages having surrounded, rushed upon, and disarmed them; then a scene of savage barbarity ensued, and many of our people were sacrificed to their fury, butchered with tomahawks and other instruments of murder. The enemy consisted of about 100 Canadians, and 400 Savages, who immediately stripped the prisoners almost naked, and drove them to the fort, where they were delivered to Capt. Foster, of the 8th regiment, who had with him about 40 regulars, and then commanded the fort, which had been the day before surrendered to him, with little if any resistance, by Major Butterfield, an event which was neither known, nor in the least suspected, by Major Sherburne.

Capt. Foster and the regulars, kept within the lines, and were not of the party who surrounded and so barbarously used our people; but after being brought to the fort, they were repeatedly again stripped of the small remainder of their cloaths, until many of them had not sufficient to hide their nakedness. Our loss in the whole action was about 28, viz. killed and wounded in the action, and killed afterwards in cold blood about 20, carried off by the savages 7 or 8. Of the enemy were killed 22, whose deaths were ascertained, and among them a chief warrior of the Seneca tribe, on whose account, our prisoners were probably used with the more cruelty, insult, and abuse. Major Sherburne and the other officers, were sent to an Indian town called Connafadoga, at the lake of the two mountains; the private men to a desolate island in the middle of the lake, where they were very scantily supplied with provision, barely sufficient to keep them from starving, and tho' the weather was cold, without any cloaths, and without any covering but the canopy of heaven, for eight days, when they were released on a cartel agreed to between General Arnold and Capt. Foster, viz. That there should be an equal exchange of prisoners, within two months, allowing for casualties, and for the performance on our part, were pledged the bodies of four Captains, who were left as hostages, viz. Captain Sullivan (brother to the General) Captain Bliss, of Major Sherburne's party, Captains Stephens, and Green, of Major Butterfield's party.

General Arnold, with a party of about 8 or 900 men, arrived the 26th, and though with about 500, he appeared upon the lake, happily for the prisoners he did not cross it, If he had, it appeared from every circumstance, that they would have been all murdered, dispositions having been made for that purpose; nor was it certain, considering the difficulty of access to the enemy, that he could have obtained any considerable advantage over them, or if he had, that he could possibly have cut off their retreat.

Last Tuesday an elegant entertainment was given by our Provincial Congress, to his Excellency General Washington, and his suite, the General and Staff Officers, and the Commanding Officers of the different regiments in and near this city, when a number of Patriotic toasts were drank.

HARTFORD, June 24.

An embargo is laid upon the exportation out of this colony by water, wheat, rye, indian corn, pork, beef, live cattle, peas, beans, butter, cheese, bread, flour, and every kind of meal (except necessary stores for vessels bound to sea) and said embargo is to remain until the rising of the General Assembly in October next.

PROVIDENCE, June 22.

We learn that a frigate from Halifax has joined the Cerberus at Block Island. They have taken a French sloop, and a ship, supposed to be one of the transports lately taken by the Andrew Doria, Capt. Biddle.

Tuesday last one of the above mentioned frigates ran in with a small breeze, and fired two broadsides into the Columbus, Capt. Whipple, as she lay becalmed near Newport, which killed one man, and cut some of her rigging.—As soon as the wind struck the Columbus, Capt. Whipple returned the compliment with a broadside, when the frigate sheared off.

BOSTON, June 27.

By an Express arrived last Night from Albany, we have the following, extracted from a Letter to General Schuyler, Sorrel, June 12, 1776.

"On the 6th instant, about 2000 men, under the command of General Thompson, marched to attack the enemy at Three Rivers—they designed to have surprised them at day break on the 8th instant, but the guide led them into a morass, returning from which took them two hours; they then had to pass through a long swamp, in the face of the enemy, who had a large reinforcement arrived very unhappily that evening, and landed in sight of our men; Being well equipped they gave Gen. Thompson's party so warm a reception, he thought prudent to retreat; in the mean time, a body of 600 were sent off from the enemy to cut off our reateat, and destroy our batteaus, which they could not effect, and our batteaus were all saved but one, out of which the men escaped Gen. Thomson, Col. Irvin, Doct. McKennie Parson McAuley, Lieuts. Bird and Currey, and about 150 more are missing.

"It is supposed that Gen. Burgoyne has with him the whole reinforcement designed for Canada. Our army are more than one half sick with the small-pox, the other part have an enemy of more than three times their number—may they be recruited, but I fear the usual slowness will prevent."

WATERTOWN, July 1.

By an Express last Friday Evening, in 3 Days from Albany, we have Advice that the Northern Army had safely retreated to the Isle of Noix, about 15 Miles on this side St. John's, together with all their Artillery, Baggage, &c.

Part of the Ministerial Fleet which had been plying off and on the Harbor of Boston for 8 or 10 Days past took their Departure from thence on Saturday last.

In the House of *Representatives*, June 24, 1776.

WHEREAS by a late act of the General Court, intitled, "An Act for forming and regulating the Militia, within the Colony, &c. *The Select-Men of each and every town are directed to provide at the expence of the colony a number of spades or iron shovels, narrow axes, and pick axes, and the same to deposit, and keep in some safe place for the use of the militia upon an alarm*:—And Whereas *it may be found expedient to make use of such tools in erecting fortifications, or for other necessary purposes.* Therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Men of each, and every town within this colony, be, and they hereby are severally impowered and directed, upon application being made, to deliver the whole, or any part of the tools provided, agreable to the act aforesaid, to any commissioned officer commanding any number of soldiers employed in fortifying against the enemy in any town in this colony, taking their receipts for the same, particularly mentioning the number of each tool so delivered; and said officers are hereby directed to return said tools to the Select-Men as soon as conveniently may be after they have done using them in fortifying as aforesaid. Sent up for concurrence,

TIMOTHY DANIELSON, Speak. P. T.

In Council June 24, 1776. Read and concurred.

JOHN LOWELL, Dep'y Sec'ry P. T.

Consented to by the Major part of the Council.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN LOWELL, Dep'y Sec'ry P. T.

In the House of Representatives, June 26, 1776. Order'd, That the following Resolve of Congress be published in the several News-Papers in this Colony. Attest. SAM. FREEMAN, Cl.

In CONGRESS, June 14, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this CONGRESS, *that great quantities of salted beef and pork have been purchased for Exportation, which if not restrained may render the Supplies of the Army difficult and uncertain.*

RESOLVED THEREFORE, That no salted Beef or Pork, except as much as may be necessary for the use of the Crew, exported from any of the United Colonies, in any Vessel under any pretence whatever, until the further Order or this Congress.

By Order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

To be published in all the Papers in this Colony.

SALEM, JULY 2.

By a Vessel from Broad-Bay, which arrived here on Sunday last, we learn, That they on their Passage spoke with a Vessel from Nantucket, which informed, that the Fleet from Halifax had sailed, and had arrived and come to an Anchor at the Hook about Twenty Miles below New York.

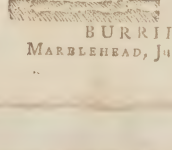
We hear that Captain White in a Privateer Schooner belonging to this Place has taken and sent into Beverly, a large Sloop with One Hundred and Fifty Puncheons of Rum, said to be bound from Antigua to Ireland, which he took in his Passage for the West-Indies. This is the second Prize he has taken and sent home. When the above Sloop left him, he was in Chace of Two other Vessels.

A gentleman in Newport, last week measured and weighed very accurately, 4 gallons of sea-water, which weighed just 33lb. which he evaporated over a fire, and obtained therefrom exactly one pound and three quarters of good Salt.

By several Persons who have arrived in this Place and at Newbury-Port since our last, we are informed, That they left Halifax about Thirty Days ago; that the Troops were all embarked on board the Transports, said to be destined for New-York or Boston, but it was generally believed for the former; that they had at that Time no Reinforcements, except about Three Hundred from the West-Indies, who were blown off this Coast last Fall; that Provisions were very scarce; that he saw Master JAMES LOVELL, who was cruelly confined in Goal at Boston Ten Months, by Order of General Gage, and from thence taken with the Bunker-Hill Prisoners and carried to Halifax, and committed to Prison, where he remained when our Informant came away; that he kept up his Spirits with surprising Firmness, amidst the accumulated Insults and Injuries he had received, and had petitioned General Howe for Tryal or to be liberated, or sent to England for Tryal; that General Brattle and Simon Tufts messed together in a little Chamber over a Grog-Shop; and that Sir Francis Green was busy in distributing the Arms treacherously detained from the Inhabitants of this Town, to the Refugees and others of the Core, in Case of being called upon to assist in the diabolical Purpose of butchering and enslaving the good People of these Colonies.

By the above Persons we are further informed, That it was the Opinion of People in general at Halifax, and even of the Enemy themselves, that had the Continental Provision-Vessels been stopped several Months ago, the Ministerial Fleet and Army must have given over the Campaign, at least for this Year, as our taking a Number of their European Provision-Vessels had greatly distressed them; and that they would have felt the Loss of them much more severely had not a large Number of American Vessels fell into their Hands.

TO BE SOLD,



The SCHOONER

INDUSTRY, with her Appurtenances, about Sixty-five Tons burthen, nine Years old, and a prime Sailor.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BURRILL DEVEREUX.

MARBLEHEAD, July 1, 1776.

POET's CORNER.

A PROLOGUE

To the BLOCKHEADS, &c.

YOUR pardon firſt I crave, for this intruſion,
The topics' ſuch it looks like a deluſion;
And next your candor, for I ſware and vow,
Such an attempt I never made 'till now.
But conſtant laughing at the *deſp'rate fate,*
The baſtard ſons of Mars endur'd of late,
Indue'd me thus to minute down the *notion,*
Which put my riſibles in ſuch commotion.
By yankees frighted too! oh dire to ſay!
Why yankees ſure at red-coats faint away!
Oh yes—they thought ſo too—for *lack-a-day,*
Their gen'ral turn'd the *blockade* to a *play:*
Poor vain poltroons—with juſtice we'll retort,
And call them *blockheads* for their idle ſport.

THE BLOCKHEADS: OR, THE AFFRIGHTED OFFICERS. A FARCE.

Dramatis Perſonæ.

Captain Baſhaw,	Ad----l.	
Puff,	G-----l.	
L--d Dapper,	L--d P----y.	Officers.
Shallow,	G----t.	
Dupe,	Who you pleaſe.	
Meagre,	G--y.	Refugees and Friends to Government
Surly,	R-----s.	
Brigadier Paunch.	P----e.	
Bonny,	M----y.	
Simple,	E----g.	
Jemima,	Wife to Simple.	
Tabitha,	Her Daughter.	
Dorſa,	Her Maid.	

Soldiers, Women, &c.

SCENE, BOSTON.

ACT I. SCENE I.

A Room with the Officers, &c.

PUFF.

WELL, gentlemen, a pretty ſtate for Britiſh generals and Britiſh troops—the terror of the world become mere ſcare-crows to themſelves.—We came to America, fluſh'd with high expectations of conqueſt, and curbing theſe ſons of riot.—We tow'd away in the ſenate as if our ſucceſs was certain; as if we had only to curb a few licentious villains, or hang them as ſpectacles for their brethren.—But how are we deceiv'd!—Inſtead of this agreable employ, we are ſhamefully confin'd within the bounds of three miles, *wrangling and ſtarving among ourſelves.*

Shal. *Curs'd alternative, either to be murder'd without, or ſtarv'd within.—Theſe* yankey dogs *treat us like a parcel of poltroons; they divert themſelves by firing at us, as at a flock of partridges.—A man can ſcarcely put his noſe over the intrenchments without loſing it;—another loſes his eyes, only looking through the embraſures.—They have a ſet of fellows call'd* riflers; *they would ſhoot the very* devil *if he was to come within a league of them.*

Capt. Baſh. *Gentlemen, it will not do to ſit groaning here; let us determine upon ſome plan quickly to be done, otherwiſe I ſhall bid you farewell, and you may follow after as well as you are able.—You find every night brings them nearer and nearer; they raiſe a hill and fortify it in 6 hours.—I expect ſoon to ſee a fortification grow out of the* channel, *and our ſhips of war to be blown up by ſome damn'd machine.—Such devils are capable of any thing; the power of miracles is put into their hands, and they improve the patent to admiration. You muſt do ſomething to diſpoſſeſs them of thoſe fortifications, otherwiſe we ſhall not only be ſtarv'd, but abſolutely murder'd.*

L--d Dap. *Starv'd or murder'd are triſles, compar'd to being taken priſoners, to be dragged before their* congreſſes, committees, &c.—*A pack of mutton-headed fellows, with their ruſty muſquets, are more dread viſitors, than a tribe of furies, juſt arriv'd from h—l; therefore let us do ſomething in earneſt, or perhaps we ſhall be too late for relief.*

Puff. *The eminence on* Dorcheſter-hill, *which they began laſt night, they muſt at all hazards be diſpoſſeſſ'd of; we muſt rally our weak numbers, and drive them if poſſible; but ſuch is our ſituation, our men are become mere* ſkeletons; *their preſent diet renders them more capable of* terrifying *their enemies, than* fighting *of them:—They will think the* ghoſts *of their fore-fathers are coming to battle againſt them.—Poor devils! I pity their miſerable ſtate, but ſo the fates have order'd it, we can only laugh or pity each other.*

L—d Dap. *Curſ'd cruel fate! that we ſhould thus be pen'd up.*—Churchill's *deſcription of* Scotland *is but a ſhadow to it;—if that great genius was now alive, we ſhould ſoon have a new edition with amendments.—He repreſents their* flies and ſpiders, *&c. as* ſtarving, *but here they are abſolutely ſtarv'd—poor innocent inſects, I forgive ye your former tormenting of my legs; ye ſuck'd 'till you could find no nouriſhment, and then fell at my feet and died.—Thouſands have lain gaſping within the ſmall circle of my chair; their caſe was truly deplorable.—I felt their ſtate by experience.—My caſe is ſomewhat parallel to the* prodigal ſon.—*I may well adopt his words,* "how many hired ſervants of my father's, have bread enough and to ſpare, while I periſh with hunger."

Shal. *We ſhall all be obliged to follow his example; I never thought to make an improvement of a parable, but our caſe is now ſo truly deplorable that neceſſity prompts me to it.*—Hard *cruſts and* ruſty bones *have never, 'till now become my diet; they do not ſuit my* digeſtion.—*My* teeth *are worn to ſtumps, and my* lips *are ſwell'd like a blubber-mouth negro's, by thumping* hard bones *againſt them; my* jaw bone *has been ſet a dozen times, diſlocated by chewing* hard pork, *as tough as an old ſwine's aſs.*

Puff. *Well gentlemen, we are all acquainted with each other's circumſtances, but however, we cannot mend them by recounting them.—Let us rally our men and drive theſe rebels from their fortifications, or elſe we may ſoon expect to be introduc'd to their honors* Adams *and* Hancock, *with ſundry other gentlemen of diſtinction.—My* L—o Dapper *muſt have the command, and I doubt not we ſhall be able to diſpoſſeſs them.—Let us keep up our ſpirits, for we have nothing elſe to feed on, tho' it is a* poor diſh *for a* greasy *appetite.*

L—d Dap. *Some pretence muſt be made, as our honor is at ſtake.* Exeunt Omnes.

(To be continued.)

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

BEVERLY, June 17, 1776.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber, of this Town, laſt Wedneſday Evening, a red HORSE, with a white Main and Tail, and a white Streak in his Face, and a Notch on the Top of his Right Ear, with light-colored Feet.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and bring him to his Owner, or if Stolen, deteſt and ſecure the Thief or Thieves who ſtole him, ſhall receive the above Reward of TWO DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

JONATHAN MARGERY.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LEXINGTON, June 8, 1776.

RAN away laſt Night from Mr. JOSHUA SIMONS, of this Town, a Negro Boy, about Fifteen Years of Age, named Jack, belonging to JAMES MUGFORD, of *Marblehead*: Had on went he away, a crow-colored Cloth Coat, with red Cuffs, ſtriped Shirt, white Jacket, red Breecheſ, and an old Hat, without Stockings or Shoes; carries his Knees nigh together, and turns his right Foot out, and ſays his Father and Mother is dead, and that he is free.—Whoever will take up ſaid Negro, or give Information, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

JAMES MUGFORD.

WANTED, A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, in the Centre of the Town, with a Shop to it; for which a reaſonable Rent will be paid. Inquire of the Printer.

PRINTING-OFFICE, SALEM, May, 1776.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription,

THE eight edition of Dr. GILL's three Sermons on the preſent and future ſtate of the Church.—Ser. 1. *Iſa.* xxi. The burden of *Dumah.* He called to me out of *Seir,* Watchman, what of the night? Watchman what of the night? The watchman ſaid, The morning cometh, and alſo the night: If ye will enquire, enquire ye; return come.—*Wherein he ſhews there has, from the beginning, been a ſucceſſion of night and morning, darkneſs and light.—And ſhews what time of the night it is with us at preſent.*——Ser. 2. 1 *Chron.* xii. 32. And of the children of *Iſſachar,* which were men that had underſtanding of the times, to know what *Iſrael* ought to do: The heads of them were two hundred, and all their brethren were at their commandment.—*Which is an application to the ſermon, in which he gives us an excellent deſcription of good works, placed upon their proper foundation.*——Ser. 3. *Pſ.* lxxxvii. 3. Glorious things are ſpoken of thee, O city of God, Selah.—*In which he repreſents to us not only the ſpiritual, but likewiſe the perſonal reign of Chriſt on earth a thouſand years.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be printed on good paper, of the manufacture of this country, and with an elegant type, almoſt new.

II. The work will contain about 112 octavo pages, large demy, or 8 ſheets: And in order that ſo truly valuable a work as the above, may be preſerved in every well-diſpoſed family, the Publiſher has thought proper to fix the price to ſubſcribers ſo low as one ſhilling and ſix pence per volume ſtitched.

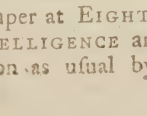
III. If any of the ſubſcribers ſhould chuſe to have them bound, they are deſired to ſignify it at the time of ſubſcribing, and the Publiſher will have them done at 1s. in plain binding and 1s. 6d. gilt and lettered.—Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix books ſhall have a ſeventh gratis.

IV. The names of the ſubſcribers, with their titles or occupations, and the towns in which they dwell, with the number of books each perſon ſubſcribed for, will be printed in alphabetical order at the beginning of the work.

V. The work will be immediately put to the preſs, when a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained barely to defray the expence. ☞The Publiſher ſincerely wiſhes the publication of a book wrote by ſo able a defender of the chriſtian faith as the reverend and learned Dr. GILL, may not be retarded by the preſent exceeding great ſcarcity of paper, occaſioned by the gentlemen Paper-Maker's want of a ſufficient ſupply of coarſe and fine cotton and linnen Rags; which inconvenience we hope will ſoon be remedied by the public-ſpirited and patriotic Ladies in this and the neighboring towns, who (thanks to their virtue!) have lately given us proofs of their attachment to the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, by ſending to the Printing-Office a quantity of rags.——We truſt they will continue this laudable practiſe, on which ſo immediately depend the ſupport of our civil and religious PRIVILEGES, which have of late been moſt flagrantly violated.

*** Subſcriptions are received by E. RUSSELL, the Publiſher, at his Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet; and by ſuch other Gentlemen in this and the neighboring towns, who are kind enough to take charge of propoſals.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC, That there is to be bound out in the Country by the SELECT-MEN of the Town of *Marblehead,* a Number of Orphan Children, male and female, for a Term of Years. Whoſoever may want, by applying to ſaid Select-Men may know the Conditions who will be always ready to wait on them.



TO BE SOLD, A MARE, Seven Years old, that will pace and trot, but incline chiefly to a Carriage. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

CASH given for clean Linnen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in the Main-Street.

SALEM; MASSACHUSETTS-BAY: Printed by J. ROGERS, at E. RUSSELL's Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at EIGHT SHILLINGS per Annum, (excluſive of Poſtage.) ADVERTISEMENTS and Articles of INTELLIGENCE are gratefully received. ☞ The PRINTING-BUSINESS, in its ſeveral Branches, ſtill carried on as uſual by ſaid RUSSELL.

THE
AMERICAN
OR,
CONSTITUTIONAL
VOL. I.

GAZETTE:
THE
JOURNAL.
NUMB. 4.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1776.

To the Printer of the AMERICAN GAZETTE, *&c.*

Mr. ROGERS,

Your inſerting the following, may be of Service to the PUBLIC.

The greateſt BLUNDER *in* AMERICAN POLITICS.

IT is common to buy wit at too dear a rate. Happy is the man; happy the adminiſtration who can always foreſee the evil ſo as to avoid it. But this is not always to be expected even from the wiſeſt and beſt of men. *Humanum eſt errare*; human wiſdom and foreſight is and muſt be imperfect, and therefore errors muſt take place in the wiſeſt human councils: Yet when the cauſe of any evil is diſcovered, more than ordinary wiſdom and prudence is not neceſſary to excite endeavors for its removal.

The greateſt public calamity we now feel, is the war with Great-Britain; therefore, whatever enables her to proſecute the war, is a cauſe of continuing the evil. But is not the opening a trade to all parts, except Great-Britain and her dependencies, the very thing which enables her ſtill to invade our country; or at leaſt, is that without which ſhe could not have proſecuted the war to this day?

It is morally certain, that had an embargo been laid on all kinds of proviſions, and none been allowed to be exported, except to the United Provinces, and even this to be allowed only when and where there would be no great danger of their falling into the enemy's hands, they muſt long 'ere now have been reduced to the greateſt ſtreights, and forced back to their own Country for bread, which they could not have been ſupplied with, even there, without ſtarving their own inhabitants. Beſides, the property we have loſt by the captures of our veſſels is vaſtly greater than all the advantage we have by the trade; ſo that the community have been great loſers, though ſome individuals have been gainers. Had this trade been injurious only to the Northern Provinces which have no proviſions to export, and need conſiderable from the Southern, and whoſe ſtaple has heretofore been the fiſhery, of which they are now deprived, the evil, though great, eſpecially to the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, which has born the burden and heat of the day, yet would be partial and ſo the more tolerable; but it ſtabs to the vitals of the cauſe for which we are all contending. Let us take a brief view of only a very few of the miſchiefs it produces.—It impoveriſhes the country;—it inhances the price of proviſions, (1) for the army, which can be of no advantage to the community, as the ſame money muſt be refunded, but is a great diſadvantage, as it deſtroys the ballance there uſed to be between the farmer and thoſe in other employments, (2) for the Sea-ports who being generally out of employ, muſt ſoon be reduced to poverty by the extraordinary price of the neceſſaries of life, and the load of taxes which they are obliged to pay equally with the Farmer, while they have little or no means of procuring even bread for themſelves and their families. Hence many are moving into the country in order to procure a ſubſiſtance by farming, and ſo the Sea-ports are likely ſoon to be deſerted and left an eaſy prey to *Britiſh Pirates*.—This trade feeds our enemies and enables them to proſecute the war againſt us, which they could not have done to this time had we not fed them.—It robs us of the moſt uſeful of our men which of all others are moſt wanted to man our veſſels of war. What numbers of theſe have been taken, and are now compelled, by more than ſavage cruelty, to fight againſt us, to butcher their parents, wives, children, brethren, ſiſters, and friends; and burn their own houſes! All of whom (were it not for this deſtructive trade) might have been employed on board our veſſels of war.

When General *How* and the fleet left *Boſton*, it was with great difficulty they could procure ſeamen enough to ſail the fleet, and deſtroyed ſeveral veſſels for want of men to navigate them, though furniſhed with many of our captive ſailors to aſſiſt them. Had theſe been wanting to them, probably many more of their veſſels would either have fallen into our hands or been deſtroyed.—Beſides, while this trade is allowed our ſeamen will be drawn on board merchant-veſſels, and our veſſels of war left empty.

A Merchant, who has been a great gainer by the trade, lately told me, that he thought the trade a public injury, but as it was countenanced by our Superiors the Congreſs, he did not chuſe to ſet up his judgment againſt their's to the detriment of his own intereſt. Yet he wiſhed the trade might be prohibited.

Theſe are a few of the evils ariſing from the trade. Now what are the evils attending a total prohibition of it?

I readily own there are ſome conſiderable inconveniencies would ariſe from this: But they are of trivial importance, compared with the evils which attend the trade. The chief inconveniencies I have heard mentioned are theſe.

1. That our paper currency will loſe its credit if trade be prohibited.

This I own, if true, is of eſſential weight and muſt turn the ſcale. But a free trade, though in time of peace, cannot ſecure the credit of a paper currency: For the currency in all four of the New-England Provinces, loſt its credit while there was no obſtruction to the trade. There is a more effectual method of ſecuring its credit; let the money be called in frequently, and the call for it to pay taxes will ſecure its credit effectually: And it will be eaſier for the Farmer eſpecially, to pay five pounds, now produce is quick, than it will be to pay one when the war ſhall be over, and proviſions low and dull.

2. The Sea-port towns muſt ſtarve, if trade is prohibited.

Anſwer. Not ſo ſoon as if it be allowed; for (1) proviſions will be cheaper. (2) Very few of them can be employed by all the trade we can carry on under our circumſtances. (3) Let the inhabitants ſet up manufactures which are neceſſary now to be encouraged, and this will find them bread.

3. What ſhall we do for ſugar, molaſſes, rum, ſpices, and eſpecially cotton, if trade be prohibited.

Anſwer. Man our veſſels of war, and take as much of theſe as poſſible from our enemies, and go without the reſt; and ſubſtitute flax and wool in the room of cotton.

But let me aſk, How did our Forefathers ſubſiſt without theſe delicacies when they firſt planted this then howling wilderneſs? They lived without theſe things, and fought valiantly to procure an inheritance and liberty for us their children: And ſhall we ſell ourſelves and our children into perpetual ſlavery for ſuch a ſordid meſs of pottage? GOD forbid!

4. What can the proviſion-provinces do with their wheat, &c?

Anſwer. Let them convey as much of them to theſe Northern Provinces as are wanted; and let the reſt periſh, rather than feed our enemies; and let the Farmer in future turn his attention more to raiſing flax, wool, hemp, &c. and the trader commence manufacturer.

I wiſh ſome able hand would fairly ſtate our loſs of men and property by captures, ſince the nineteenth of April, 1775, that we may diſcern the real damage we have ſuſtained by the trade; and alſo the value of the prizes we have taken.

I firmly believe the Honorable Congreſs have done the beſt they could, and therefore, that they are ready to amend any miſtakes when diſcovered. I only add my earneſt prayers that a gracious GOD may inſpire them with all needed wiſdom in this difficult day. If theſe hints ſhall be of any ſervice it will be reward enough for

AMICUS LIBERTATIS.

County of ESSEX, July, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 14.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

Meſſrs BRADFORDS,

If you think the following Plan an expedient for ſhortening the preſent war, is fit for the public eye, or worth the notice of that truly honorable body who direct Continental affairs it is very much at your ſervice.

By his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the Thirteen Colonies in North-America.

A DECLARATION.

IT is ſufficiently known with what reluctance many Britiſh officers and ſoldiers enter into an odious war, in ſupport of tyranny, againſt the rights and privileges of their American Brethren, and in direct violation of the Britiſh conſtitution, by which allegiance is no longer due, than protection is afforded; a war, proſecuted by an unwiſe King and implacable miniſtry, with circumſtances of uncommon barbarity, cruelty, and deſolation, wherein they have dared to employ and tarniſh the honor of a ſoldiery, heretofore as remarkable for humanity and regard to the liberties of their country, as renowned for their valor; moſt of whom, it may well be preſumed, would never countenance ſo deteſtable a buſineſs, were they not impelled by the dictates of neceſſity, and the fears of not finding in other reſources a ſupport adequate to their wants.

In order therefore, that no fit encouragement may be wanting to all ſuch military men, as are willing to quit the king's ſervice and ſettle in this county, rather than imbrue their hands in the blood of their beſt friends: And for the more ſpeedy ending of this unnatural and ruinous conteſt, I do hereby, in the name and by order of the Honorable Continental Congreſs, make the following offer of lands to the officers and ſoldiers ſo quitting the ſervice and ſettling in this country, within one year from the date hereof viz.

To every field officer,	10,000 acres.
To every commiſſioned officer,	5,000 acres.
To every non-commiſſioned officer,	500 acres.
To every private,	200 acres.

And I am directed to declare, that the Congreſs do pledge the public Faith for the punctual performance of this promiſe when the preſent troubles are compoſed, for which end a large tract of land ſhall then be purchaſed from the Indians, or other ſufficient hands provided; and in the mean time the claimant may apply to me, or the Commander in Chief of the forces for the time being, or to the Commander in Chief of any particular department, and receive a certificate under hand and ſeal, importing, that the bearer thereof, is intituled to demand from the United Colonies (ſo many) acres of land to him, his heirs, and aſſigns forever, free and clear from any quit-rent or other incumbrance, charge, or expence whatſoever; which certificate ſhall be aſſignable, and ſhall be utterly void, if the poſſeſſor ſhall re-enter the Britiſh, ſervice, or again bear arms againſt the Colonies during this war.

In teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, at this day of in the year of our Lord, 1776.

Firſt. This Proclamation or Notification operates as a two-edged ſword, in defence of the right cauſe, for whilſt it deſtroys the ſtrength of the enemy, it adds that ſtrength to our own----every foreigner becoming a freeholder here, becomes of courſe a well-wiſher to America, and anxious for her preſervation---a ſettlement of induſtrious ſtrangers is better than a mine of gold.

Second. This is by far the cheapeſt mode of doing buſineſs, for what will it coſt to purchaſe an 100 miles ſquare beyond the Ohio, of the natural and rightful proprietors, in compariſon of the expences in treaſure and blood attending two or three campaigns.

Third. We know, from intercepted letters, that ſome of the officers and men have been cajoled by the miniſtry with the promiſe of forfeited lands, the preſent offer is peculiary calculated for theſe adventurers, for here they have territory without trouble, danger, or expence, there they cannot have it, without all three.

Fourth. The Declaration, when adopted by Authority, ſhould be publiſhed in every news-paper throughout the Colonies, and alſo in hand bills in the German and Engliſh languages, and diſperſed among the Britiſh and other foreign troops ſerving in America.

In CONGRESS, JUNE 3, 1776.

Reſolved, That a flying camp be immediately eſtabliſhed, and that it conſiſt of 10,000 men, to make up which number, reſolved, that the colony of Pennſylvania be requeſted to furniſh of the militia 6000

Maryland of their militia 3400

Delaware government of theirs 600

That the militia be engaged to the firſt day of December next, unleſs ſooner diſcharged by Congreſs.

That the pay of the militia commence from the day of their marching from home, and that they be allowed one penny a mile, lawful money, in lieu of rations for travelling-expences, and one day's pay for every 20 miles, between home and general rendezvous, going and returning.

That three provincial Brigadier-Generals be employed for the flying camp, two from Pennſylvania, and one from Maryland.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, JUNE 24, 1776.

RESOLVED, That all perſons abiding within any of the United Colonies, and deſiring protection from the laws of the ſame, owe allegiance to the ſaid laws, and are members of ſuch Colony; and that all perſons paſſing through, viſiting or making a temporary ſtay in any of the ſaid Colonies, being intitled to the protection of the laws during the time of ſuch viſitation, or temporary ſtay, owe, during the ſame time, allegiance thereto.

That all Perſons members of, or owing allegiance to any of the United Colonies as before deſcribed, who ſhall levy war againſt any of the ſaid Colonies within the ſame, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others, the enemies of the ſaid Colonies, or any of them within the ſame, giving to him or them aid and comfort, are guilty of treaſon againſt ſuch Colony.

That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral United Colonies, to paſs laws for puniſhing in ſuch manner as to them ſhall ſeem fit, ſuch perſons before deſcribed, as ſhall be proveably attained of open deed, by people of their condition, of any of the treaſons before deſcribed.

That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral United Colonies to paſs laws for puniſhing in ſuch manner as they ſhall think fit, perſons who ſhall counterfeit, or aid or abet in counterfeiting the Continental Bills of credit, or who ſhall paſs any ſuch bill in payment, knowing the ſame to be counterfeit.

By Order of Congreſs.

(Copy) JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

A moſt wicked, unnatural and treaſonable conſpiracy againſt the lives of multitudes, and the liberties of all the inhabitants of the American Colonies, has, we hear within theſe few days been diſcovered, and many perſons concerned, or ſuſpected, ſecured and examined; and proper meaſures will, no doubt, be taken to circumvent the deſign, which appears ſimilar to that at Rome, for the reſtoration of the Tarquin family and tyranny. As ſoon as a particular account can be collected, it will be inſerted.

A great number of entrenching tools and mantelets arrived here from Boſton laſt Thurſday. They are part of the cargo taken by the late brave Capt. Mugford.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Wilmington, (Cape Fear) dated May 30

"General Clinton, with 4000 men, continues encamped near Fort Johnſon; we are informed, they wait further to hear from Major General Howe---that their baggage is going on board the tranſports, and that the veſſels have orders to be in readineſs for ſailing." Other accounts ſay, they have ſailed.

On Tueſday laſt, the Hon. Major-General Gates, being, we hear appointed Commander in Chief of the Continental forces in Canada embarked with ſeveral gentlemen of his ſuit, and ſailed for Albany.

Yeſterday forenoon was executed in a field between the Colonels M'Dougall and Huntington's camp, near the Bowry-Lane, (in the preſence of near 20,000 ſpectators) a ſoldier belonging to his Excellency General Waſhington's guards, for mutiny and conſpiracy; being one of thoſe, who formed, and was ſoon to be put in execution, that horrid plot of aſſaſſinating the Staff-officers, blowing up the magazines, and ſecuring the paſſes of the town on the arrival of the hungry miniſterial myrmidons: It is hoped the remainder of thoſe miſcreants, (now in our poſſeſſion) will meet with a puniſhment adequate to their crimes.

The ſhip Reynolds, lately ſent into Dartmouth, under the command of Capt. Thomas Truxton, one of Capt. M'Aroy's Lieutenants, was from Jamaica for London, Heylock Ruſden, Maſter, and owned by William Reynolds, Eſq; merchant, of that place: Her cargo conſiſts of 302 hogſheads of ſugar, 174 puncheons of rum, 100 pipes of Maderia wine, 42 bags of pimento, 27 tons of lignum vitæ, and 7 tons of Fuſtic.

Laſt Friday morning at three o'clock, 300 of our troops, under the command of Col. Tupper, with Major Brooks, attacked the enemy at Sandy-Hook, our party had two field pieces under the care of Capt. Drewry, of the Train; the enemy repaired to the Light-houſe, which was ſo ſtrongly fortified, and cemented, that the ſhot from the field-pieces made no impreſſion, though not more than 150 yards diſtance; the Phœnix and Liverpool, with ſprings on their cables, poured in a heavy fire on our men in flank and rear, while thoſe at the Light-houſe did the like in front, for about two hours.---The Colonel finding his party ſomewhat fatigued, and very much expoſed to the fire of the ſaid ſhips, retired about two miles to refreſh his men, after which he ſent out ſmall parties to tempt them on ſhore, that he might attack them on a more equal footing; but it ſeems they choſe to keep where they were more ſafe. At evening, finding the proviſion nearly ſpent, the party returned without the loſs of a man, and only two very ſlightly wounded: Our men were in very high ſpirits, wiſhing for an opportunity to meet the enemy on equal ground.

BOSTON, JULY 4.

Laſt Saturday the miniſterial fleet which had been plying off and on this harbor for eight or ten days, took their departure, and have not ſince been ſeen or heard of.

By a number of credible perſons who are arrived in town from Halifax, which place they left the 13th ult. we learn---That General How, with upwards 140 ſail of men of war, tranſports, &c. with about 8 or 9000 troops on board, ſailed from thence three days before they came away, ſuppoſed bound for New-York.---That in this fleet went 14 volunteers, under the command of Captain Stantan, of the 14th regiment, among whom are, Brigadier Ruggles and Son, late of Hardwick; William Tyng, John Hicks, (whoſe Father was ſlain at Lexington by theſe very miniſterial butchers, while fighting gloriouſly for his country's liberty) and John Howe, the two latter were Printers, and all three formerly of this town.---That General How left behind one or two men of war to guard the dock-yard, and the whole of the marines, two companies of the 14th regiment, a detachment from the train of artillery, and all the light horſe; beſides which, all the women and children and the ſick and wounded ſoldiers, were alſo left, under the command and direction of General Maſſey.---That only 500 recruits, as a reinforcement, have, as yet, arrived there.---That ſtrong fortifications were erecting on the citadel-hill, and near to the dock-yard, the General being in great fear of an attack from the Continental Forces.---That General Burgoyne, in the Iſis, a 50 gun ſhip, arrived at Quebec with 4000 troops

troops, from England, the middle of May.—That Major Leigs, who was unfortunately taken prisoner at Quebec the 31st of December last, was sent to Halifax in the Niger frigate, Captain Talbot. He is permitted to go to Connecticut on his parole of honor, but to return when called on.—That Captain Martindale, who was taken in one of our privateers, with about 70 men, and carried to England, was sent back in the Greyhound frigate, and arrived at Halifax the latter end of May.—That the tories, who went from hence, were in a miserable situation, wishing they had never quitted the town, but tarried and taken the consequence. And, that the negroes, carried off when the army and fleet were obliged to evacuate the town and harbor, were sent to Louisburgh, to dig coal for their tyrannical masters. These blacks were commanded by a certain Cap. Lindsey.

By the above persons we also learn, that the infamous Dr. John Prince, formerly of Salem, had been using his influence to get an armed brig fitted out there, to cruise for American property; but could not find men base enough to prosecute so scandalous an undertaking, there being two to one, of the inhabitants warm friends to the glorious cause of America.

WATERTOWN, JULY 8.

Thursday the first day of August next, is appointed by Authority, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout this Colony.

Extract from a late London paper.

A great number of the soldiers of the third regiment of guards, who are draughted out to go to America, have got themselves arrested for debt, and are now in Fleet prison; the judges have been applied to, but all the assistance of those venerable sages of the law, will prove ineffectual, as the soldiers have declared their resolution, rather than go abroad to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow-subjects, they will die in imprisonment. This has discouraged the Ministry much, as it is feared this example will be followed by others of the soldiers destined to this unnatural service.

We hear that five of King George's Officers (like their master) paying but little respect to their word and honor, have gone off from Lebanon, where they lately resided, as prisoners of war, on their parole of honor. The frequent forfeitures of this kind, will, no doubt, oblige the Americans to confine such as they take, to narrower bounds.

On the 26th June, Major Rogers was taken up at South Amboy Ferry.

The Assembly of Connecticut have passed an act for raising eight more regiments, and have appointed the Hon. David Waterbury and James Wadsworth, Esqs; Brigadier-Generals.

SALEM, JULY 9. X o'Clock, A. M.

We have this Moment received a New-York Mercury, which contains the following Motion, but have only Time and Room to insert Part of the same this Week, it being very lengthy.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY, March 5.

On a motion for an humble Address to his Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to countermand the march of the troops of *Hesse, Hanau*, and *Brunswick*; and likewise gave directions for an immediate suspension of hostilities in *America*, in order to lay a foundation for a happy and permanent reconciliation, between the divided parts of this distracted Empire.

THIS was the object of the proposed address; but the prayer was introduced with a series of facts, relative to the treaties entered into with the Landgrave of Hesse the Duke of Brunswick, and the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, in which they were censured in very direct and pointed terms, as being contrary to the general interests and derogatory to the honor and dignity of this country.

The Duke of Richmond *having first delivered in his motion in writing, and the same being read by the Clerk, his grace entered into a view of the several material points, on which his motion and the general measures respecting America were connected, particularly relative to the conduct of the war, and the objects pursued by administration, as they rose in succession since its first commencement. We cannot avoid giving this testimony in the noble Duke's favor, that we do not recollect at any time to have heard a motion of such extent and vast importance more ably supported, or more substantially or judiciously enforced. His grace opened with an apology to the House, for the trouble he was going to give them; and expressed a consciousness of his own inability, and a wish that others more equal to the task had stood forth, at so tremendous a crisis; a crisis which he feared would decide the fate of this great Empire for ever. He lamented in a very pathetic manner, the absence of two noble Lords, whom he was sorry not to see in their places. One of them (Lord Chatham) a noble Earl, who, when this nation was on the brink of destruction, rescued it from impending ruin, and not resting there, gave a lustre to our arms, and an efficacy and steadiness to our councils, never before known in the annals of this country. The other of them, a noble Marquis (Marquis of Rockingham) who in a season of public destruction, presided at the head of their national councils, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the nation; and though his administration was but of a short continuance, had the good fortune to quit his station with a consciousness of having healed those unhappy disputes, which threatened the Empire with the most serious and alarming consequences, but which have since broke out with redoubled vigor and malignity. He was aware, he said, how much he should feel the absence and consequent support of the two noble Lords in prosecuting the business of this day; but however unequal to the attempt himself, he deemed it a part of his duty, and without considering minutely all the consequences, he should, in discharge of that duty, abandon and renounce every collateral consideration whatever, and do what he could, instead of effecting what he might wish. (To be continued.)*

By a Gentlemen who left New-York last Tuesday, and passed through this Town on Sunday last, on his Way to the Eastward, we are informed, That General Howe sent a Flag of Truce, in the King's Name to demand Possession of that City.—And that his Excellency General Washington did very politely refuse to comply with his Requisition.

On Wednesday last was taken and sent into Cape-Ann, by the Yankey Privateer Sloop, in the Continental Service, lately fitted out of Boston, to cruise against the unnatural Enemies of America, commanded by Captain Henry Johnson, the Ship Creighton, —— Ross, Master, about Three Hundred and Fifty Tons Burthen: She was bound from Antigua to Boston, and has on Board a Cargo of Four Hundred and Fifty Puncheons of Rum; was taken about Ten Days before in Lat. 26, 00.

Same Day was also sent in by Captain Johnson, the Ship Zechariah Baily, —— Master, Four Hundred Fifty Tons Burthen, with a Cargo of Rum, Sugar, Spices, Pepper, Cotton, &c. She was taken about a Fortnight ago, on her Passage from Jamaica to London.—This Ship was a Letter of Marque of Twenty-four Guns last War.

When the above Ships parted with the Yankey, she was in Chace of several other Vessels.

On the second Inst. was baptized at Ripton, in Stratford, in Connecticut, a son of Mr. Benjamin DeForest, Merchant, by the name of JOHN HANCOCK out of Respect to that honorable and truly noble Patriot, now President of that august Assembly, the Congress, who is an illustrious Pattern of Patriotism, a bold Asserter of his Country's Rights, the envy of despotic Rulers; who by Merit has risen to his exalted Station; who has obtained the undissembled Affection of all true Lovers of American Liberty: This Name will make a pleasing Sound in the Ears of unborn Posterity.

We hear from Halifax, that when the New-York Tories arrived there, they applied to General Howe for Subsistance; but were informed that unless they took up Arms in Defence of Government, they could have no Relief, when some of them voluntarily entered the Service, and others through Necessity were obliged to; and that the fourth Day after their Inlistment, they, together with the Boston Negroes, were ordered to dig in the Cole Mines at Nova-Scotia, where we wish them no greater punishment than to remain during life.

Extract of a Letter from St. Eustatia, May 31.

"By a Vessel that arrived here this Moment from Antigua, we learn, that a Vessel had arrived there from London, who brought an Account that the Grand Fleet of Foreigners were not to leave England until the Middle of April, their sailing Orders being postponed until that Time."

At a Town Meeting held at Barnstable, June 25, 1776.

THE Question being put, agreable to the Resolve of the General Court, Whether if the Continental Congress should judge expedient to declare the United Colonies Independent, they the inhabitants of the town of Barnstable would support the measure at the hazard of life and estate?—It passed in the Negative.

Upon which a number of respectable inhabitants, whose names are under-written, judging such procedure would have a tendency to disunite the Colonies, and to injure the cause of their Country, did at said meeting publicly *Protest* against it, hoping thereby to avoid the imputation of acquiescence in so dishonorable a measure. Joseph Otis, Thomas Annable, Benjamin Smith, Zac's. Howland, Eben. Lothrop, Joseph Jenkins, Freeman Parker, Binna Baker, Nathan Bassett, Joseph Smith, David Smith, Job Howland, John Crocker, jun. James Davis, Nath. Howland.

The two following Resolves to be printed in all the News-Papers in this Colony.

In the House of Representatives, *July* 2, 1776.

WHEREAS it is of great importance for the Defence of this Colony in the present Struggle with Great-Britain, *that a sufficient Quantity of Leaden Balls be immediately procured:*—Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of the several Towns in the Colony, that they spare their Leaden Window Weights for that Purpose. And the Commissary General is hereby directed to receive and pay for all such Lead, and have it cast into balls. Sent up for Concurrence.

TIMO. DANILSON, Speak'r. pro. tem.

In Council, July 2, 1776. Read and concur'd.

JOHN AVERY, D. Sec. pro. tem.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council.

In the House of Representatives, *July* 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That *Jonathan Brown*, Esq; Dr. *Moses Morse*, Mr. *Benjamin Guild*, *Oliver Wendall*; and Major *Jacob Davis*, be a Committee to agree with two suitable Persons to ride Post to Crown Point once a Week, until the last Day of November next; and that the said Posts take such Routs as the Committee aforesaid shall think best.—The said Posts to set out from, and return to *Watertown*, until the further Order of this Court.

And it is further Resolved, That some Person be appointed at *Watertown* by the Committee aforesaid, to receive and deliver all such Letters as shall not be delivered before the Posts arrival at Watertown; and that all Letters to, or from any Persons in the Army, be carried free of Charge.

Sent up for Concurrence.

William Cooper, Speak'r. P. T.

In Council, July 6, 1776. Read and concurr'd.

John Avery, Dep. Sec.

Consented to by the major part of the Council.

A true Copy. Attest. *John Avery*, Dep. Sec.

NOTICE is hereby given, That agreable to the above Resolve, a Post-Office will be kept at the House of Mr. Stephen Harris in Watertown, near the Bridge; and one also at the Town of Worthington, at or near the House of Capt. Nathaniel Daniels. One Post is to set out from Watertown on Mondays in the Forenoon, to be at Worthington on Wednesdays, and return to Watertown on Saturdays. The other Post-Riders is to go from Worthington on Tuesdays, to be at Crown-Point on Saturdays, and return to Worthingtown on Wednesdays.—Letters will be carried from Watertown to Crown-Point, and brought from thence free of Charge.

MARSHAL MANSFIELD,

Near the Court-House in SALEM,

HAS to sell cheap for CASH, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves, by the Pound or Ounce, Copperas, Aniseed, Cream of Tartar.—Also, choice Boreax by the Pound or Ounce.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Brigantine ELIZABETH and Cargo, (*Peter Ramsay*, late Master, bound from *Boston* to *Halifax*) retaken and brought into this Port by Commodore MANLY and others in the Service of the United Colonies, are to commence invoicing at *Portsmouth*, the Twenty-fourth Day of this Instant July, (in Preparation for Sale, agreable to a Resolve of the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS) and to continue until the whole is compleated.

ALL Persons legal Claimants to any Part of said Brigantine or Cargo, are desired to attend on said Day, that their Interest may be selected.—Those Persons interested and neglecting to attend duly, will be deprived the Benefit of claiming, as all Goods that may not be legally claimed, will be invoiced for the the Use of the Continent and Captors, and sold accordingly.

JOSH. WENTWORTH, Agent.

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, July 1, 1776.

N. B. There were four Negroes taken with said Brigantine, viz. A Negro Man, named Adam, *John Rowe*, Esq; Owner; a Ditto, named Scip, *Harrison Gray*, Esq; Owner; a Negro Woman, named Bilinder, *Benjamin Austin*, Esq; Owner; a Ditto, named Brade, Widow *Kitcath*, Owner.

JOHN WHITE, jun.

HAS a Negro Woman to part with: Any Person inclining to have her, may treat with him at his House in *Salem*, July 8th, 1776.

POET's CORNER.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

AT length—with *generous* indignation fir'd,
By freedom's *nobleſt* principles inſpir'd,
The *Continental* ſpirit blazes high,
And claims its *right* of INDEPENDENCY!
VIRGINIA hail! Thou *venerable* ſtate!
In arms and councils ſtill acknowledg'd great!
When *loſt* BRITANNIA in an *evil hour*
Firſt try'd the *ſteps* of *arbitrary* pow'r,
Thy *foreſight then* the CONTINENT alarm'd,
Thy *gallant temper* ev'ry boſom warm'd.

And *now*, when BRITAIN's *mercenary* bands
Bombard our cities, *deſolate* our lands,
(Our *pray'rs* unanſwer'd and our *tears* in vain)
While *foreign cut-throats* crowd th' enſanguin'd
Thy *glowing* virtue caught the *glorious* flame, (plain,
And firſt renounc'd the *cruel* TYRANT's name!
With *juſt* diſdain, and moſt *becoming* pride
Further dependence on the CROWN deny'd!

Whilſt *Freedom's voice* can in theſe *wilds* be heard
VIRGINIA's *Patriots* ſhall be ſtill rever'd.

PENNSYLVANIENSIS.

* *Time of the Stamp-Act.*

The BLOCKHEADS; a FARCE.

(Continued from our laſt.)

SCENE II.

SURLY.

A room with refugees, and friends to government.

NOTHING can be more wretched than our ſtate—*vagabonds* and *outcaſts* in the world! Here we are—*friends we have none*—we fled here for protection, but how are we diſappointed!—Thoſe on whom we depended are as miſerable as ourſelves!—We have been cajol'd into all this by that curs'd *H——x*;—he pleas'd us with *penſions, poſts of honor, and profit*, but the villain has fled, and left us to ſhift for ourſelves.—My dwellings I have forſaken, my family are left, to feed on the charity of friends, *if they can find any*; while I, poor wretch, have thrown myſelf upon the mercy of thoſe who are *unable* to help me.—My *money* I have let out on *government-ſecurity*—and poor ſecurity too, I am afraid;—from *affluence and ſplendor*, I am reduc'd to *wretchedneſs and miſery*, and ſkulk about the ſtreets like a dog that has loſt one ear—Oh! curs'd ambition! How much better had it been if I had ſtay'd among my countrymen, and partook quietly of the produce of my farm.—Why need I have medled in politics, or burnt my fingers dabbling in this ſea of fire.—My tenants and my oxen would have been much more agreable companions than theſe herd of *ſtalking polterons*, ſwaggering with their ſwords at their a— and afraid to draw them from the ſcabbard.

Sim. We have reaſon to blame ourſelves—we have brought affairs to the preſent ſtate—we were fond of the titles of Col. Eſq; &c.—a gewgaw of a *commiſſion* was ſufficient to render us *enemies* to our country.—We contriv'd a *thouſand tricks* to make ourſelves obnoxious to our countrymen, that we might be noticed as *friends to government*; we thought this would recommend us to ſome *lucrative poſt*:—We embrac'd the ſhadow of grandeur, but the ſubſtance has fled.—A bow from a *general* or a *ſiſter* is all the ſatisfaction we have for our loyalty.—I am become almoſt aſham'd of my company; a pack of *ſtrutting pedantics*, looking like elopers from the grave, "grinning horribly their ghaſtly ſmiles;" gallanting their *droſſy nymphs*, hag'd with conſtant uſe.—Sometimes I am ready to heave myſelf upon the mercy of my injur'd country, but the awful ideas of *committees, courts of enquiry*, &c. terrify me from this expedient:—Beſides, ſhall we ſtoop to ſubmiſſion to theſe *miſcreants*;—we, *Col's, Eſq'rs, Judges*, &c. bow to the lordly ſway of theſe *vile villains?*—I will rather periſh than do it.

Sur. Our pride is our only cordial—we have nothing elſe to feed on;—d-m'd poor nouriſhment!—We have been long fed on the preſumptuous diſh of *expectation of relief*, but alaſs! we had ſo keen an appetite for that, we quickly devour'd it;—the General has no further ſupply left him, and we are now left to famiſh 'till a freſh ſupply comes.—We have fled here as *friends to government*, but how are we treated?—*We are deſpiſed, our wives ravag'd, and our daughters debauch'd*;—*honor* or *profit we have none*—*abuſe* and *ruin* we have our ample ſhares of. Much happier had we been, if inſtead of *bowing* and *cringing* to the great, we had minded the concerns of our farms; and inſtead of calculating the *revenue* of the nation, we had conſidered the income of our own ſtocks.

Paun. Alaſs! we have all been deceived;—we have been pleaſed with the expectation of *large reinforcements*;—that conqueſt was certain;—and that the *rebels* would be ſpeedily cruſhed.—Fluſhed with theſe ſanguine hopes, we have buoy'd ourſelves amidſt theſe ſeas of tumult and outrage, but now we find ourſelves wofully *deceived*, without any remedy.—*Victory* ſeems to declare in favor of the country; ſhe has fled from theſe *brave ſons of mars*, and takes refuge within the cells and cottages of *America*.

Sur. Well, gentlemen, you may all *whine* and *cry*, for my part I am determined to keep up my ſpirits, and hope for better times—why ſhould we be ſo diſcomforted, becauſe we have met with a little rugged treatment?—we muſt expect to encounter with many ſuch trifles, but ſhall they diſcourage us? Can we expect to gain honor in a ſilver ſlipper? No we muſt engage with all H—l rather than give up our point.—Its true, friend *Paunch* cannot meet with his *Dainty Soups*, nor feaſt on his favorite *fiſh* and *oil*, but ſhall this render him peeviſh and fretful? I hope not—we are now to try our *Loyalty*, by the grand touchſtone of *Affliction*; et us act like men, and I doubt not we ſhall be well rewarded.—His MAJESTY will regard us as the *faithful* of the land, and will recompence our fidelity with ample tokens of his affection.—Your poor *dejected countenances* are a diſgrace to the cauſe we are engaged in; reconcile yourſelves to your preſent ſtate, and I doubt not a happy deliverance will ſpeedily arrive.

Meagre. Deliverance is a poor *worn out, unmeaning* word—I am tir'd with the ſound—a word with ſo little meaning you cannot produce in a grove of dictionaries—*Loyalty and Deliverance* are pleaſing words when us'd with *propriety*, but they are now maim'd with often handling.

Sim. Loyalty, d—m the word and its meaning—It is only a *Court Watch Word*, to entrap men, and then fleece them of their property.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Extract of a letter from Lewiſtown, June 11.

"I intended to have ſent by land, but the tories have cut off that communication. Laſt evening the Kingfiſher returned with a brig, Capt. Walker, of Wilmington, but before the Pirates boarded her, our brave Capt. Barry had, in ſight of the Kingfiſher, taken out ſome powder and arms. This day a brig came into the road, but cannot learn who ſhe is. You will pleaſe to inform the Congreſs of the proceedings of the tories at the head of our county, as I think there will be occaſion for ſome troops from upwards to quiet them. They are breaking out in a ſurprizing manner."

NEW-YORK, June 27.

The tranſport ſhip from Greenock, (having on board a company of the 42d regiment) which was lately taken by one of Commodore Hopkin's fleet, who after taking out the ſoldiers, except the officers and their wives, ordered her for New-port, but which was ſoon after re-taken by the Cerberus, and under the convoy of an armed ſloop tender ſent for Sandy-Hook; on their way, (back of Long-Iſland) met with the Continental armed ſloop, Schuyler, which took both the tender and ſhip, and brought them into a place of ſafety.—The ſhip had on board, when laſt taken, 80 butts of porter, &c. with five commiſſioned officers, two ladies, and four privates, who were brought to town on Tueſday laſt.

Yeſterday the Hon. Major General Gates ſet off for Canada, being, we hear, appointed Commander in Chief for the Northern Department.

CASH given for clean Linnen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in the Main-Street.

☞ Little Maſters and Miſtreſſes, who are kind enough to bring RAGS, are reminded, That the Days moſt convenient to take them in, are WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS. One Shilling, O. T. for CLEAN SAIL CLOTH.

PRINTING-OFFICE, SALEM, May, 1776.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription,

THE eighth edition of Dr. GILL's three Sermons on the preſent and future ſtate of the Church.—Ser. 1. *Iſa.* xxi. The burden of *Dumah*. He called to me out of *Seir*, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman what of the night? The watchman ſaid, The morning cometh, and alſo the night: If ye will enquire, enquire ye; return come.—*Wherein he ſhews there has, from the beginning, been a ſucceſſion of night and morning, darkneſs and light.—And ſhews what time of the night it is with us at preſent.*——Ser. 2. 1 *Chron.* xii. 32. And of the children of *Iſſachar*, which were men that had underſtanding of the times, to know what *Iſrael* ought to do: The heads of them were two hundred, and all their brethren were at their commandment.—*Which is an application to the ſermon, in which he gives us an excellent deſcription of good works, placed upon their proper foundation.*——Ser. 3. *Pſ.* lxxxvii. 3. Glorious things are ſpoken of thee, O city of God, Selah.—*In which he repreſents to us not only the ſpiritual, but likewiſe the perſonal reign of Chriſt on earth a thouſand years.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be printed on good paper, of the manufacture of this country, and with an elegant type, almoſt new.

II. the work will contain about 112 octavo pages, large demy, or 8 ſheets: And in order that ſo truly valuable a work as the above, may be preſerved in every well-diſpoſed family, the Publiſher has thought proper to fix the price to ſubſcribers ſo low as one ſhilling and ſix pence per volume ſtitched.

III. If any of the ſubſcribers ſhould chuſe to have them bound, they are deſired to ſignify it at the time of ſubſcribing, and the Publiſher will have them done at 1s. in plain binding and 1s. 6d. gilt and lettered.—Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix books ſhall have a ſeventh gratis.

IV. The names of the ſubſcribers, with their titles or occupations, and the towns in which they dwell, with the number of books each perſon ſubſcribed for, will be printed in alphabetical order at the beginning of the work.

V. The work will be immediately put to the preſs, when a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained barely to defray the expence.

*** Subſcriptions are received by E. RUSSELL, the Publiſher, at his Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet; and by ſuch other Gentlemen in this and the neighboring towns, who are kind enough to take charge of Propoſals.

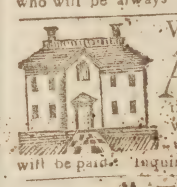
TO BE SOLD,

The SCHOONER INDUSTRY, with her Appurtenances, about Sixty-five Tons burthen, four Years old, and a prime Sailor.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BURRILL DEVEREUX.

MARBLEHEAD, July 1, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC, That there is to be bound out in the Country by the SELECT-MEN of the Town of *Marblehead*, a Number of Orphan Children, male and female, for a Term of Years. Whoſoever may want, by applying to ſaid Select-Men may know the Conditions who will be always ready to wait on them.



WANTED,

A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, in the Center of the Town with a Shop to it; for which a reaſonable Rent will be paid. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A MARE, Seven Years old, will pace and trot, incline chiefly to a Trot. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

SALEM; MASSACHUSETTS-BAY: Printed by J. ROGERS, at E. RUSSELL's Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at EIGHT SHILLINGS per Annum, (excluſive of Poſtage:) And where may be had, if applied for immediately, a few Sets of the Gazette, from the Firſt Number. ADVERTISEMENTS and Articles of INTELLIGENCE are gratefully received.

☞ The PRINTING-BUSINESS, in its ſeveral Branches, ſtill carried on as uſual by ſaid RUSSELL.

THE
AMERICAN
OR,
CONSTITUTIONAL
VOL. I.

GAZETTE:
THE
JOURNAL.
NUMB. 5.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1776.

In CONGRESS, *July* 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION *by the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *in* GENERAL CONGRESS *aſſembled.*

WHEN in the courſe of human events, it becomes neceſſary for one people to diſſolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to aſſume among the powers of the earth, the ſeperate and equal ſtation to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent reſpect to the opinions of mankind requires that they ſhould declare the cauſes which impel them to the ſeparation.

We hold theſe truths to be ſelf-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs. That to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new government, laying its foundation on ſuch principles, and organizing its powers in ſuch form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their ſafety and happineſs. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long eſtabliſhed ſhould not be changed for light and tranſient cauſes; and accordingly all experience hath ſhewn, that mankind are more diſpoſed to ſuffer, while evils are ſufferable, than to right themſelves by aboliſhing the forms to which they are accuſtomed. But when a long train of abuſes and uſurpations, purſuing invariably the ſame object, evinces a deſign to reduce them under abſolute deſpotiſm, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off ſuch government, and to provide new guards for their future ſecurity. Such has been the patient ſufferance of theſe Colonies; and ſuch is now the neceſſity which conſtrains them to alter their former ſyſtems of government. The hiſtory of the preſent King of Great-Britain is a hiſtory of repeated injuries and uſurpations, all having in direct object the eſtabliſhment of an abſolute tyranny over theſe States. To prove this, let facts be ſubmitted to a candid world.

He has refuſed his aſſent to laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to paſs laws of immediate and preſſing importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their operation until his aſſent ſhould be obtained; and when ſo ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend them.

He has refuſed to paſs other laws for the accommodation of large diſtricts of people, unleſs thoſe people would relinquiſh the right of repreſentation in the legiſlature, a right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together legiſlative bodies at places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the depoſitory of their public records, for the ſole purpoſe of fatiguing them into compliance with his meaſures.

He has diſſolved repreſentative houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing with manly firmneſs his invaſions on the rights of the people.

He has refuſed for a long time, after ſuch diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the legiſlative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exerciſe; the ſtate remaining in the mean time expoſed to all the dangers of invaſion from without, and convulſions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of theſe States; for that purpoſe obſtructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refuſing to paſs others to encourage their migrations hither, and raiſing the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obſtructed the adminiſtration of juſtice, by refuſing his aſſent to laws for eſtabliſhing judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their ſalaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and ſent hither ſwarms of officers to harraſs our people, and eat out their ſubſtance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, ſtanding armies, without the conſent of our Legiſlatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and ſuperior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to ſubject us to a juriſdiction foreign to our conſtiution and unacknowledged by our laws; given his aſſent to their acts of pretended legiſlation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from puniſhment for any murders which they ſhould commit on the inhabitants of theſe States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For impoſing taxes on us without our conſent:

For depriving us, in many caſes, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For tranſporting us beyond ſeas to be tried for pretended offences:

For aboliſhing the free ſyſtem of Engliſh laws in a neighboring province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, ſo as to render it at once an example and fit inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute rule into theſe Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, aboliſhing our moſt valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For ſuſpending our own Legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves inveſted with power to legiſlate for us in all caſes whatſoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war againſt us.

He has plundered our ſeas, ra-

(Turn to the laſt Page.)

(Continued from our laſt.)

HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY, March 5.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.

HIS Grace obſerved, that the juſtice of the American war, the rights of the mother-country, and the claims of America, had been ſo frequently and ſo amply diſcuſſed, that he ſhould avoid, as much as poſſible, every fact and argument that could poſſibly tend to introduce thoſe ſubjects into the preſent debate. He ſhould endeavor in confining himſelf to the terms of his motion reſpecting the meaſures, and only adverting to the parts of the conduct of adminiſtration, and the means hitherto adopted in the proſecution of the war as directly applied to them. The firſt ground he took was, giving a ſhort hiſtory of the ſeveral treaties entered into with the Landgraves of Heſſe, beginning with that made in the year 1702, and reviewing thoſe ſeveral explanations and modifications of that made at the commencement of the laſt war, down ſo late as the year 1761, when his Majeſty Himſelf was indemnified for the loſſes ſuſtained in his Landgraviate, by that country's being frequently made by the enemy the ſeat of war. In this hiſtorical detail, his Grace ſhewed that the ſucceſſive Landgraves ſtill from time to time roſe in their demands, and ſtill as they continued to exact higher terms, they never failed to eſtabliſh the ſeveral extortions as a precedent for the baſis of the ſucceeding treaty, always taking care to make ſome new demand on this country. This he inſiſted was the caſe of the preſent. The preceding treaty to a ſubſidy added its continuance to a certain period. The one now under conſideration doubled the ſubſidy. His Grace then entered into ſeveral computations on the different heads of pay, levy money, ſubſidy, victualling and tranſport ſervice for the troops, which he aſſerted would amount to 1,195,000l. and that this, with tranſport ſervice for the victuallers, would make 2,330,000l. and if the other articles under the head of contingencies, &c. were included, the expence of which could not now be aſcertained, he had little doubt that the whole, taken together, would be full one million five and an half. He contended that this was a moſt enormous ſum for the aſſiſtance of only 17,300 men, and expreſſed he would venture to ſay again, conſidering the climates to be employed, and known in the hiſtory of mankind. Thoſe reaſons, however ſerious in the preſent miſerable ſtate of our finances, and the enormous load of public burdens we labor under, were not, he ſaid, what preſſed ſo forcibly on his mind. It was the terms of the treaties, the ambiguous terms in which they were worded, in ſome places, the dangerous precedents they eſtabliſhed were glided in; that principally alarmed his fears. He obſerved with grief and the heſt feelings of jealouſy, that an overruling influence had for ſome years paſt perverted our meaſures; that this influence had been exerted in thoſe meaſures of a moſt dangerous and dark complexion; that it ſometimes made its approaches by ſtealth, at other times made itſelf viſible in open day, and proceeded to acts of violence. Mercenaries had been brought into the dominions of the Britiſh Crown without the conſent of Parliament. An attempt was made to introduce a body of foreigners into Ireland which miſcarried. He ſaid he underſtood that the ſame attempt would be repeated, though he did not pretend to aſſert it as a matter of fact. And if any doubt remained, the preſent treaties afforded ample matter for great and ſerious alarm. In the firſt place he obſerved, that they were formed on no ſound principle of alliance or reciprocal ſupport. It is true, they were ſaid to be formed on the baſis of mutual ſuccour and ſupport; but thoſe expreſſions imported nothing, they were mere words of courſe. It was a downright mercenary bargain, for the taking into pay a certain number of hirelings, who were bought and ſold like ſo many beaſts for ſlaughter. There was no common intereſt which mutually bound the parties; and if there was the conduct of the foreign Princes was the moſt extraordinary that was ever known. They were to be ſubſidized. They were to have levy money. They were to have double ſubſidy. Their corps were to kept up complete. They were to be paid until the troops were returned to their reſpective countries; and the ſubſidies were to be continued according to the tenor of the reſpective treaties, one or two years after the troops ceaſed to be of any ſervice to us. But taking it on the other ground, that the treaties were formed on the true baſis of alliance, what would be the conſequence? That if any of thoſe powers were attacked, or ſhould wantonly provoke any attack, for the engagement was left general and unconditional, that we ſhould give them *(Donner)* all the ſuccor in our power. Thus, for the aſſiſtance of a few thouſand foreign mercenaries, we are not only to pay double, but we are to enter into a ſolemn engagement to exert our whole force to give them all the ſuccor in our power, if the Landgrave, or Duke ſhall be attacked or diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of his dominions. His Grace begged next to recall to the memory of their Lordſhips, the language held by the friends of the preſent meaſures towards the cloſe of the late war. He ſaid a very ingenious gentleman (Mr. Maudit) at that period wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "Conſiderations on the German war," in which he introduced ſeveral computations of the coſt of every French ſcalp to this nation! and made it amount to ten thouſand pounds per head. He therefore recommended to the noble Lords who then approved of that gentleman's eſtimate, to conſider what an American ſcalp would coſt, when 17,000 foreigners would ſtand us in at the rate of one million and a half per annum. He obſerved, he had many noble Lords in his eye, who profeſſed themſelves of that opinion. One noble Lord, now abſent from his place, (Lord Bute made uſe of the very arguments here adverted to, in debate. And a noble Duke now deceaſed (the Duke of Bedford) maintained the ſame opinions. He remembered a little after, when we were victorious in every quarter of the globe, when all we wanted was money and all we had to contend with was climate to prevent us from poſſeſſing ourſelves of the whole of Spaniſh America, the ſame two noble Lords and their friends juſtified the peace on no other ground but our inability to raiſe new taxes. They allowed that conqueſt was certain, but that the national debt was enormous. Where then was the material change of circumſtances, after the concluſion of the preſent compaign, when the debt which was after a thirteen year's peace, not reduced above ſeven millions, where the conqueſt was not certain, and where if it were, it would be a conqueſt over our own ſubjects, operating to our own ruin, unaccompanied by either fame, honor, or reputation: Would not we then, at the cloſe of the late war, be in a ſituation, when even to proſecute certain conqueſt would be the height of folly and political frenzy?

His grace then proceeded to point out ſeveral exceptionable paſſages in the treaties. He remarked on the danger of keeping a body of 12,000 foreigners together, under the abſolute command of one of their own Generals; of the poſſibility though he ſhould conſent to ſerve under a junior officer, of his arriving to the ſupreme command; and of the confuſion which might be occaſioned by a difference on this head, between the Foreign General and the Commander in Chief. He paid great ſtreſs on that paſſage in the Heſſian treaty, in which it was provided, article 9, that his Majeſty ſhall make uſe of this body of troops by land in Europe whenever he ſhall think proper." He ſaid, he could not ſee what operations they could be employed in, unleſs it were in this country, in caſe of a rebellion, or a revolt, which none foreſaw but the adviſers of the preſent meaſures. He obſerved, that the foreign troops were to be double officered, which was another weighty and uſeleſs expence; that is, every company of 100 men were to have two Captains two Lieutenants, two ſecond Lieutenants, and two Enſigns, and ſo in proportion in ſervants, &c. So that out of the whole number, upwards of 3000 men were not to be rank and file, contrary to every rule of war, which, in his given number of men, endeavors to render the rank and file as numerous as the nature of the ſervice will poſſibly allow; becauſe it is on them that the weight of attack or defence generally reſts. It is ſo in our own troops, and has always been an eſtabliſhed uſage, never to allow more then four officers to a corps of 100 men.

His Grace made ſeveral pointed obſervations on the ſuperſeſſion of the ſeveral officers in the civil and military departments, in which he maintained that nothing like it had ever happened in the Britiſh ſervice, without complaint or without cauſe. Great faults had been found with General Gage and Admiral Graves; the miſcarriage which happened were imputed to their want of conduct; yet no charge is made againſt them, but they are recalled. To keep up the farce, the former is received coolly, but in a few days after a new commiſſion is made out, appointing him Commander in Chief A and in a few days again, without any cauſe even pretended, for there could be none as he remained on the ſpot, he is ſuperſeded, and General Howe appointed in his room. Yet that is not the beſt of it; Admiral Shuldham is appointed to ſucceed Admiral Graves; but before he could take poſſeſſion of this command he is ſuperſeded, and Lord How appointed in his room. Such an extraordinary conduct was ſurely never known; that perhaps the ſuperſeded Admiral might think himſelf eaſy under this indignity, if what was reported was true, that he was to be created an Iriſh Peer. For the honor, however, of the noble Lord who preſides at the head of the Admiralty, he hoped his Lordſhip would riſe and explain this laſt official riddle, and fairly, and with his uſual candor, inform the Houſe, whether thoſe arrangements originated from him, or whether he was really, as was reported, over-ruled in the cabinet.

This chopping and changing, appointing and ſuperſeding, beſides the inſtability it denoted, preſented another matter well worth their Lordſhip's conſideration. It ſhewed that the ſervice was unprofitable on the one hand, or that the ſuperior officers were paſſed by and neglected on the other. He ſaid, there were ſome officers of long ſtanding and tri'd abilities preſent, as well as ſeveral members of high rank in the army. He would be glad to know from them, what were the motives that induced adminiſtration to paſs by the ſenior officers, and devolve the command upon a very young Major General. He knew that it muſt proceed from an averſion to the ſervice, or a total want of reſpect to their perſons.

(To be Continued.)

WILLIAMSBURG,

JUNE 15. *We learn from Gloucester, that Lord Dunmore has erected hoſpitals upon Gwyn's Iſland; that his old friend Andrew Sprowle, is dead, and that they are inoculating the blacks for the ſmall-pox. His Lordſhip before the departure of the fleet from Norfolk harbor, had two of thoſe wretches inoculated and ſent aſhore, in order to ſpread the infection, but it was happily prevented.*

The men of war have made prize of a Spaniſh brig that was bound to Philadelphia, reported to have on board 12,800 dollars. Some deſerters from the Fowey, it is ſaid, give this account; likewiſe, that they were very weak upon the iſland as to number, fearful of being attacked, and chiefly depend upon the fleet for their protection.

Mr. Robinſon, late of York town, who has been a priſoner on board the fleet for ſome time paſt, but eſcaped Gwyn's Iſland, confirms the above accounts with reſpect to Andrew Sprowle's death, and the capture of the Spaniſh brig, which was from the Havannah, taken off the Capes of Delaware, and ſent in by the Liverpool; but that Capt. Bellew had retained the dollars. This gentleman further ſays, that there are not above 300 blacks now alive, 75 at leaſt having died within ſix days after they left Norfolk, and that the number of whites on ſhore is very inconſiderable.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 5.

By accounts from the Capes we are informed; that a brig from St. Thomas's with 400 barrels of powder, arms, dry goods, &c. coming into our Capes on Saturday laſt, was chaſed by the King-Fiſher, and run aground off Cape-May. Captains Barre and Weekes ſent their boats to aſſiſt in unloading her; having taken out all the arms cannon, 160 barrels of powder, and ſome dry goods, as much as their boats would hold, they diſcovered the men of war's boats coming to her upon which they opened the remainder of the powder, and ſpreading ſome doubled canvaſs upon it they laid on the canvaſs lives coals and left her—one of the men of war's boats having got along ſide, they had hardly boarded her before ſhe blew up.

Extract of a letter from an officer in St. Mary's county, Maryland, dated the ninth ult.

"Our neighbor Danmore has removed up to Gwyn's Iſland, and has there intrenched himſelf. Four days ago he ſent a party of marines and ſailors aſhore to get wood, to the amount of fifty, who to a man deſerted, with their arms and tools. Three of them would have inliſted with us, but we being full, could not take them. They ſay he intends to make a puſh at us in harveſt. I apprehend his crop will hardly be worth gathering."

NEW-YORK, JULY 4.

On Sunday laſt, one of our cruiſers on the ſouth ſide of Long-Iſland, took a large Bermudian built ſloop from Halifax, laden with intrenching tools, &c. bound for this place; in which were a number of the Boſton Refugees, among whom it is ſaid, is Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; late Judge of the Admiralty at Boſton, and brother to the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, of this city.

Laſt Sunday arrived at the Hook (like the ſwarm of locuſts, eſcaped from the bottomleſs pit) a fleet ſaid to be 130 ſail of ſhips and veſſels from Halifax, having on board Gen. Howe's &c. ſent out by the tyrants of Great-Britain, after deſtroying the Engliſh conſtitution there, on the pious deſign of enſlaving the Britiſh Colonies, and plundering their property at pleaſure, or murdering them at once and taking poſſeſſion of all, as Ahab did of Naboth's vineyard.

It was apprehended they intended to penetrate into the interior parts of the iſland, or to ſome of the neighboring towns, but it does not appear that they have yet attempted it, or done any thing on ſhore, except taking up a little bridge on the cauſeway between the Landing and the Highlands at the Ferry. We hear Gen. Mercer, with a detachment, was yeſterday diſpatched to watch

their motions, and act as occasion might require.

We are assured that Major Lamb, Capt. Oswald, and Capt. Burr, are prisoners on board this fleet.

JUNE 28. The fleet from Halifax we informed our readers, in our last, was arrived at Sandy-Hook to the amount of 113 sail. It is difficult, from their situation to ascertain their number; but we suppose it does not exceed 130 sail: Monday it came up into Yakes's Bay below the Narrows; Tuesday several ships came too at the Watering-Place: Wednesday more followed; and by Thursday noon the whole fleet was at anchor in a line from Kill Van Kill, to Simonson's Ferry, on the east side of Staten-Island. The Asia brought up the rear of the fleet, and in the Narrows was fired at from a small battery on Long-Island, which compliment was returned about 40 24 pounders, one of which lodged in the wall of the house of Mr. Bennet, but did no hurt to the family; and three shot had near done some mischief to the house and family of Mr. Dennise Dennise; one of them narrowly missing the kitchen, wherein was a number of the family; a second struck a barn, and the third destroyed much of the fence of the garden opposite the front door of the mansion-house.

Their near approach to Elizabeth-Town-Point, greatly alarmed the inhabitants of Essex county, and particularly the people of Elizabeth-Town and Newark, but they are now in a condition to receive them whenever they may think proper to approach.

HARTFORD, JULY 8.

Last Wednesday passed through this place, Governor Franklin of New-jersey, on his way to Governor Trumbull, at Lebanon. Mr. Franklin is a noted tory and ministerial tool, and has been exceedingly busy in perplexing the cause of liberty and in serving the designs of the British King and his minions. The people of the Jersies on account of his principles, connections, abilities and address, viewed him as a mischievous and dangerous enemy in that province, and consequently thought it expedient to remove him, under a strong guard, to Connecticut. He is safely arrived, and will probably have leisure to reconnoitre his past life. He is son to Dr Benjamin Franklin, the genius of the day, and the great patron of American liberty. If his excellency escapes the vengeance of the people, due to the enormity of his crimes his redemption will flow, not from his personal merit, but from the high esteem and veneration which this country entertain for his honored Father. Last Saturday he returned from Lebanon to Wallingford, where he is stationed.

WATERTOWN, JULY 15.

The General Court in their late session past an act allowing of innoculation with the Small-Pox in the town of Boston till this day being the 15th instant, after which time it is forbidden on severe penalties both on the Innoculator and Innoculated. And the Selectmen are impowered and directed to remove all persons sick of the Small-Pox on the third of *August* next, in order that the town may be cleared of all infection immediately after. The Court have also past an act allowing of hospitals for innoculating the Small Pox in each County in this Colony.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of Public HUMILIATION *and* PRAYER.

IT being our incumbent duty to acknowledge GOD, in all our ways and to commit all our affairs both public and private to his alwise direction and guidance; and especially in a day of singular, and general calamity, to implore his merciful interposition; and it having been the laudable practice of this Government, to recommend and appoint days of public Fasting and Prayer, upon special and solemn occasions; and this Court apprehending the present season to be *big* with the most important events, not only to this but to all the *United American Colonies* and sensible that these events are at the disposal of the supreme Governor of the Universe:

WE have thought fit, with the Advice of Council, and at the Desire of the House of Representatives, to appoint and do hereby set apart Thursday *the first Day of* August *next, to be observed throughout this Colony as a Day of solemn Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; hereby calling upon Ministers and People, publickly to humble themselves under the righteous hand of* GOD; *penitently to acknowledge their many heinous and aggravated sins, and the righteousness of his dispensations toward them: With devout and importunate supplications to implore Almighty* GOD, *that the frowns of his Providence, manifested by the severe drought wherewith some parts of the land have been visited and all the humiliating events which have lately taken place in America, may under the divine influence, produce a sincere repentance, and thorough reformation among all orders and degrees of persons; that he would mercifully remove the present tokens and effects of his righteous displeasure against us, and prevent those more severe judgments that our sins deserve; and which, in the present aspects of divine providence, we are warned to prepare for:—That he would command his blessing upon all our public councils in this important crisis of our political affairs; protect and preserve the life of our General, his officers and soldiers; succeed and prosper their arms, wherever employed; that our cruel and unnatural enemies may be defeated in their attempts, secret plots, and diabolical machinations against us, or destroy us; and this people, [illegible] their hope and confidence in that* GOD, *in whom our patriotic and pious Fathers trusted, and were delivered, may be disposed, with manly chearfulness to offer themselves for the defence of their bleeding country, and of those rights, civil and religious the enjoyment of which, the peace and happiness of the present and future generations depend; and will be pleased to hear the cry of the prisoners, grant a speedy liberation to all our captives there; that he would water the earth with refreshing showers, and cause this year to abound in health and plenty; and prevent the spreading of epidemical sickness among us; that he would put a stop to the wanton effusion of human blood, guard our sea-coasts from the invasions of those whom destin'd by Britain indiscriminately to burn and destroy. That he would protect our frontiers from the cruelties of the northern Savages: That he would pour out his Spirit upon this people, and his blessing upon our rising Offspring; and that he would spread the pure and holy dom of the Divine Redeemer over the whole habitable World.*

And all servile labor and recreation [illegible] *den on the said day.*

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber at [illegible] *this fourth day of July, in the year of* [illegible] 1776.

Signed by the Major Part of the C[illegible]
By their Honor's Com[illegible]
JOHN AVERY, jun. Dep[illegible]

GOD Save AMERIC[illegible]

SALEM, JULY 16.

Last Saturday arrived here from G[illegible] loupe, the Schooner Polly, David M'Cl[illegible] Master, who has brought One Hundred C[illegible] of Powder, about Seventy or Eighty Small Arms, a Number of Carriage and Swivel Guns, a Quantity of Brimstone, Shot, Flints, &c.

DIED.] At Andover, last Tuesday, Dr. JOHN KITTERIDGE, aged Sixty-six. His Remains were decently interred on the Thursday following.

— At Newport, (Rhode-Island) Mr. William Burroughs, aged Fifty-eight.—At Tiverton, Mrs. Katharine Burroughs, Consort of Mr. William Burroughs.—At North-Kingstown, Joseph Hammond, Esq; aged Eighty-five.—At Middletown, Mr. Samuel Bailey.

TO BE SOLD BY

EDWARD GIBAUT,

Agent for the Crew of the Privateer Sloop REVENGE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at *Salem*, in the County of *Essex*, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-sixth Instant;

THE Brigantine FANNY, a remarkable fast sailing Vessel, burthen about Seventy-five Tons, lying at *Richard Derby*, Esq'rs Wharf.

GOOD BARBADOES RUM to be SOLD by said GIBAUT, at private Sale, at Mr. *Elias Hasket Derby*'s Store.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or Three Hogsheads of good FLAX.—ALSO, Two or Three Teirces of BRANDY.—Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Colonel JAMES FRYE, late of *Andover*, Deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims to the Widow SARAH FRYE, of said Andover Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the said Deceased, in Order for Payment:—And all Persons who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Executrix.

Andover, July 14, 1776.

Andover, July 15,

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of BALLARD, late of *Salem*, Deceas'd, that not rendered in their Accompts, are desired to bring in the same to ALICE BALLARD, Administratrix to said Estate, or to THOMAS SMART, of *Danvers*, Attorney to said Administratrix:—And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to said Administratrix or Attorney.

Danvers, July 15, 1776.

MARSHAL MANSFIELD,

Near the Court-House in SALEM,

HAS to sell cheap for CASH, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves, by the Pound or Ounce, Copperas, Aniseed, Cream of Tartar.—Also, choice Boreux by the Pound or Ounce.

JOHN WHITE, jun.

HAS a Negro Woman to part with: Any Person inclining to have her, may treat with him at his House in *Salem*, July 8th, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

The SCHOONER INDUSTRY, with her Appurtenances, about Sixty-five Tons burthen, nine Years old, and a prime Sailor.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BURRILL DEVEREUX.

MARBLEHEAD, July 1, 1776.

litical connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be totally diſſolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, eſtabliſh commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of ght do. And for the ſupport of s Declaration, with a firm reli- on the protection of Divine idence, we mutually pledge to other our lives, our fortunes, r ſacred honor.

by ORDER *and in* BEHALF *of the* CONGRESS,

N HANCOCK, Preſi.

ARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

EW-YORK, July 1.

al of Capt. Williams at Philadelphia, Euſtatia, we have the following Letich was received in this City Yeſterning.

N D O N, April 9th, 1776.

no doubt be entertaining to you to omething truely of the plan formed by re againſt America, therefore you may the veracity of the following intelliew this letter to whom you pleaſe (in e) and it is poſſible ſome perſons may riter. The deſigns of the Britiſh cato make the greateſt efforts poſſible o reduce America to an unconditional a,' being thoroughly ſenſible that it is e power of this country to carry on the her year, if the preſent armament ſhould nſucceſsful; therefore all the wiſe men hat the Americans will keep on the de-, intrench themſelves at every paſs, and r come to a general deciſive engagement when ſure of victory. They will no doubt harrats the Britiſh mercenaries on their march, cut off their convoys, and keep them as much as poſſible from all kinds of proviſions.—Sir Peter Parker ſailed laſt month from Cork, with Lord Cornwallis, and 3000 men, for Cape-Fear River, in North-Carolina, where General Cliſton is gone from Boſton to take the command, with 1000 ſtand of arms from Virginia, to put into the hands of the Scotchmen ſettled on the head of that river; and when Cornwallis arrives, they are either to invade South-Carolina or go down to Virginia, to Peterſburgh, or James River. General Burgoyne ſailed from Portſmouth the 4th Inſtant, with Colonel Philips and Captain Foy (who commanded the Britiſh Artillery at Minden) and 3000 Brunſwick troops, the 29th regiment and marines, in all to the amount of 4000 men for Quebec; 4000 more are ſoon to follow for the ſame place. If they can (next Summer) they are from Canada to penetrate into the Colonies over the lakes. Next month the Heſſian troops and a few regiments from England and Ireland, are to ſail for Boſton, when Howe is to leave that place, leaving a garriſon there, and to go to Long Iſland with about 20 000 men for the grand army; where, after making his ground good, he is to ſubdue the province of New-York, and from thence, through the Jerſeys, penetrate to Philadelphia.—70 or 80 ſhips of war from 16 to 32 and 40 guns, are to keep continually cruizing on the coaſt to prevent any ſupplies of arms, &c. and all the tranſports have about 12 or 14 guns; but as the men of war are not above a quarter manned with ſeamen, and the tranſports have hardly ſeamen enough to navigate the ſhips, it is imagined that many will be taken by the provincial privateers if the Americans will fight like common men. By land it is ſuppoſed the Americans muſt be ſucceſsful if they have either ſpirit or ſagacity; though adminiſtration depend a great deal on the aſſiſtance they are to get from traitors in North-Carolina, and from the Scotchmen in Maryland Virginia, and the Carolinas.—An old and experienced General, ſaid the other day that the Americans were wiſe in uſing the pick-ax and ſpade, for by intrenching themſelves always they might ſave many lives, and if they followed the wiſdom of the Roman General Fabeus in oppoſing Hannabal and the Carthagenians, the Americans muſt be ſucceſsful in the end.—Indeed it appears now that America has no other alternative but to ſubmit to more than Turkiſh Slavery, or declare itſelf independent of Great-Britain; in which caſe many of the European powers would be glad to afford her all the aſſiſtance in their power. We have this day a report that a veſſel from Philadelphia, bound to Bordeaux, with flour, &c. has been brought into Briſtol, the crew having ſeized and confined the Captain. This report wants confirmation.

Remarks on the above Letter (AMSTERDAM)

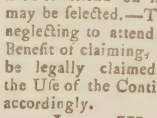
Sir Peter Parker's fleet was diſperſed, half of them put back to England and Ireland, and thoſe that were not loſt, are but lately ſailed again; ſhould they all arrive at Cape-Fear River, and be joined by 1000 men there from that Province, will any man that is acquainted with that country, ſay, they are able to march 250 miles to Charles-Town, South-Carolina, or 350 miles to Virginia,—I ſay the climate and diſtance is more than they are able to ſtand, if no oppoſition. If Quebec is in the hands of the Provincials before Burgoyne gets there (as I think it will) his 8000 men will have work enough next year. Howe with his 20,000 men on Long-Iſland, will find double that number to oppoſe him from Connecticut, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, without a man from Boſton (thoſe that are now with Lee, excepted) Virginia and Maryland will be able to defend themſelves. I am very ſorry to confirm the report of a veſſel from Philadelphia to France, being in Briſtol. Meſſrs. Bayard, Jackſon, and Co's letter of the 13th of January 1776, to Captain Meſton, is publiſhed in all the News-Papers of the 12th of April, and the villains have told of ſix other Captains that ſailed with them on the ſame account, and the ſignals they are to make at the Capes of Delaware on their return.

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatia, May 7.

"I take the liberty of acquainting you with the arrival of a ſhip from——with 50 tons of powder, and a parcel of fire arms. Two other veſſels were to follow with the ſame articles; beſides theſe, near twenty ſail are expected from Amſterdam, all of which will bring more or leſs; ſo that if it is yet wanted in America, you will know where it may be had in plenty.

"The demand for America produce ſeems to increaſe daily; and as the call for ſuch, for the ſupply of the neighbouring Iſlands, has taken away all that we had for our own uſe, we have a very melancholly proſpect before us, if we have no arrivals with theſe articles from you."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,



That the Brigantine ELIZABETH and Cargo, (*Peter Ramſay*, late Maſter, bound from *Boſton* to *Halifax*) retaken and brought into this Port by Commodore MANLY and others in the ſervice of the United Colonies, are to commence invoicing at *Portſmouth*, the Twenty-fourth Day of this Inſtant July, (in Preparation for Sale, agreable to a Reſolve of the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS) and to continue until the whole is compleated.

ALL Perſons legal Claimants to any Part of ſaid Brigantine or Cargo, are deſired to attend on ſaid Day, that their Intereſt may be ſelected.—Thoſe Perſons intereſted and neglecting to attend duly, will be deprived the Benefit of claiming, as all Goods that may not be legally claimed, will be invoiced for the the Uſe of the Continent and Captors, and ſold accordingly.

JOSH. WENTWORTH, Agent.

Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, July 1, 1776.

N. B. There were Four Negroes taken with ſaid Brigantine, viz. A Negro Man, named Adam, *John Rowe*, Eſq; Owner; a Ditto, named Scip, *Harriſon Gray*, Eſq; Owner; a Negro Woman, named Bilinder, *Benjamin Auſtin*, Eſq; Owner; a Ditto, named Brade, Widow *Kitcath*, Owner.

SALEM; MASSACHUSETTS-BAY: Printed by J. ROGERS, at E. RUSSELL's Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at EIGHT SHILLINGS per Annum, (excluſive of Poſtage:) And where may be had, if applied for immediately, a few Setts of this Gazette, from the Firſt Number. ADVERTISEMENTS and Articles of INTELLIGENCE are gratefullyreceived. ☞ The PRINTING-BUSINESS, in its ſeveral Branches, ſtill carried on as uſual by ſaid RUSSELL.

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VOL. I.

NUMB. 5.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1776.

In CONGRESS, *July* 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION *by the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *in* GENERAL CONGRESS *aſſembled.*

WHEN in the courſe of human events, it becomes neceſſary for one people to diſſolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to aſſume among the powers of the earth, the ſeperate and equal ſtation to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent reſpect to the opinions of mankind requires that they ſhould declare the cauſes which impel them to the ſeparation.

We hold theſe truths to be ſelf-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs. That to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new government, laying its foundation on ſuch principles, and organizing its powers in ſuch form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their ſafety and happineſs. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long eſtabliſhed ſhould not be changed for light and tranſient cauſes; and accordingly all experience hath ſhewn, that mankind are more diſpoſed to ſuffer, while evils are ſufferable, than to right themſelves by aboliſhing the forms to which they are accuſtomed. But when a long train of abuſes and uſurpations, purſuing invariably the ſame object, evinces a deſign to reduce them under abſolute deſpotiſm, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off ſuch government, and to provide new guards for their future ſecurity. Such has been the patient ſufferance of theſe Colonies; and ſuch is now the neceſſity which conſtrains them to alter their former ſyſtems of government. The hiſtory of the preſent King of Great-Britain is a hiſtory of repeated injuries and uſurpations, all having in direct object the eſtabliſhment of an abſolute tyranny over theſe States. To prove this, let facts be ſubmitted to a candid world.

He has refuſed his aſſent to laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to paſs laws of immediate and preſſing importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their operation until his aſſent ſhould be obtained; and when ſo ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend them.

He has refuſed to paſs other laws for the accommodation of large diſtricts of people, unleſs thoſe people would relinquiſh the right of repreſentation in the legiſlature, a right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together legiſlative bodies at places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the depoſitory of their public records, for the ſole purpoſe of fatiguing them into compliance with his meaſures.

He has diſſolved repreſentative houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing with manly firmneſs his invaſions on the rights of the people.

He has refuſed for a long time, after ſuch diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the legiſlative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exerciſe; the ſtate remaining in the mean time expoſed to all the dangers of invaſion from without, and convulſions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of theſe States; for that purpoſe obſtructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refuſing to paſs others to encourage their migrations hither, and raiſing the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obſtructed the adminiſtration of juſtice, by refuſing his aſſent to laws for eſtabliſhing judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their ſalaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and ſent hither ſwarms of officers to harraſs our people, and eat out their ſubſtance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, ſtanding armies, without the conſent of our Legiſlatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and ſuperior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to ſubject us to a juriſdiction foreign to our conſtiution and unacknowledged by our laws; given his aſſent to their acts of pretended legiſlation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from puniſhment for any murders which they ſhould commit on the inhabitants of theſe States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For impoſing taxes on us without our conſent:

For depriving us, in many caſes, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For tranſporting us beyond ſeas to be tried for pretended offences:

For aboliſhing the free ſyſtem of Engliſh laws in a neighboring province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, ſo as to render it at once an example and fit inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute rule into theſe Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, aboliſhing our moſt valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For ſuſpending our own Legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves inveſted with power to legiſlate for us in all caſes whatſoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war againſt us.

He has plundered our ſeas, ra-

(Turn to the laſt Page.)

(Continued from our laſt.)

HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY, March 5.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.

HIS Grace obſerved, that the juſtice of the American war, the rights of the mother-country, and the claims of America, had been ſo frequently and ſo amply diſcuſſed, that he ſhould avoid, as much as poſſible, every fact and argument that could poſſibly tend to introduce thoſe ſubjects into the preſent debate. He ſhould endeavor to confine himſelf to the terms of his motion reſpecting the treaties, and only advert to ſuch parts of the conduct of adminiſtration, and the means hitherto adopted in the proſecution of the war as directly applied to them. The firſt ground he took was, giving a ſhort hiſtory of the ſeveral treaties entered into with the Landgraves of Heſſe, beginning with that made in the year 1702, and ending with thoſe ſeveral explanations and modifications of that mode at the commencement of the late war, down ſo late as the year 1761, when his Serene Highneſs was indemnified for the loſſes ſuſtained in his Landgraviate, by that country's being frequently made by the enemy the ſeat of war. In this hiſtorical detail, his Grace ſhewed that the ſucceſſive Landgraves ſtill from time to time roſe in their demands, and ſtill as they continued to extort better terms, they never failed to eſtabliſh the former extortion as a precedent for the baſis of the ſucceeding treaty, always taking care to make ſome new demand on this country. This he inſiſted was the caſe of the preſent. The preceding treaty to a ſubſidy added its continuance to a certain period. The one now under conſideration doubled the ſubſidy. His Grace then entered into ſeveral computations on the different heads of pay, levy money, ſubſidy, victualling and tranſport ſervice for the troops, which he affirmed would amount to 1,196,000l. and that this, with tranſport ſervice for the victuallers, would make 1,320,000l. and if the other articles under the head of contingencies, &c. were included, the expence of which could not now be aſcertained, he had little doubt that the whole, taken together, would be full one million and an half. He contended that this was a moſt enormous ſum for the aſſiſtance of only 17,300 men, an expence, he would venture to maintain, conſidering the number to be employed, not known in the hiſtory of mankind. Thoſe matters, however ſerious in the preſent miſerable ſtate of our finances, and the enormous load of public burdens we labor under, were not, he ſaid, what preſſed ſo forcibly on his mind. It was the tenor of the treaties, the ambiguous terms in which they were worded, in ſome places, the dangerous precedents they eſtabliſhed were glided in; that principally alarmed his fears. He obſerved with grief and the beſt founded jealouſy, that an overruling influence had for ſome years paſt pervaded our Councils; that this influence has been exerciſed in effecting meaſures of a moſt dangerous and dark complexion; that it ſometimes made its approaches by ſtealth, at other times made itſelf viſible in open day, and proceeded to acts of violence. Hanoverians had been brought into the dominions of the Britiſh Crown without the conſent of Parliament. An attempt was made to introduce a body of foreigners into Ireland which miſcarried. He ſaid he underſtood that the ſame attempt would be repeated, though he did not pretend to authenticate it as a matter of fact. And if any doubt remained, the preſent treaties afforded ample matter for great and ſerious alarm. In the firſt place he obſerved, that they were formed on no ſound principle of alliance or reciprocal ſupport. It is true, they were ſaid to be formed on the baſis of mutual ſuccor and ſupport, but thoſe expreſſions imported nothing, they were mere words of courſe. It was a downright mercenary bargain, for the taking into pay a certain number of hirelings, who were bought and ſold like ſo many beaſts for ſlaughter. There was no common intereſt which mutually bound the parties; and if there was the conduct of the foreign Princes was the moſt extraordinary that was ever known. They were to be ſubſidized. They were to have levy money. They were to have double ſubſidy. Their corps were to kept up complete. They were to be paid until the troops were returned to their reſpective countries; and the ſubſidies were to be continued according to the tenor of the reſpective treaties, one or two years after the troops ceaſed to be of any ſervice to us. But taking it on the other ground, that the treaties were formed on the true baſis of alliance, what would be the conſequence? That if any of thoſe powers were attacked, or ſhould wantonly provoke any attack, for the engagement was left general and unconditional, that we ſhould give them *(donner)* all the ſuccor in our power. Thus, for the aſſiſtance of a few thouſand foreign mercenaries, we are not only to pay double, but we are to enter into a ſolemn engagement to exert our whole force to give them all the ſuccor in our power, if the Landgrave, or Duke ſhall be attacked or diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of his dominions. His Grace begged next to recall to the memory of their Lordſhips, the language held by the friends of the preſent meaſures towards the cloſe of the late war. He ſaid a very ingenious gentleman (Mr. Mauduit) at that period wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "Conſiderations on the German war," in which he introduced ſeveral computations of the coſt of every French ſcalp to this nation! and made it amount to ten thouſand pounds per head. He therefore recommended to the noble Lords who then approved of that gentleman's eſtimate, to conſider what an American ſcalp would coſt, when 17,000 foreigners would ſtand us in at the rate of one million and a half per annum. He obſerved, he had many noble Lords in his eye, who profeſſed themſelves of that opinion. One noble Lord, now abſent from his place, (Lord Bute made uſe of the very arguments here adverted to, in debate. And a noble Duke now deceaſed (the Duke of Bedford) maintained the ſame opinions. He remembered a little after, when we were victorious in every quarter of the globe, when all we wanted was money and all we had to contend with was climate to prevent us from poſſeſſing ourſelves of the whole of Spaniſh America, the ſame two noble Lords and their friends juſtified the peace on no other ground but our inability to raiſe new taxes. They allowed that conqueſt was certain, but that the national debt was enormous. Where then was the material change of circumſtances, after the concluſion of the preſent compaign, when the debt which was after a thirteen year's peace, not reduced above ſeven millions, where the conqueſt was not certain, and where if it were, it would be a conqueſt over our own ſubjects, operating to our own ruin, unaccompanied by either fame, honor, or reputation: Would not we then, at the cloſe of the late war, be in a ſituation, when even to proſecute certain conqueſt would be the height of folly and political frenzy?

His grace then proceeded to point out ſeveral exceptionable paſſages in the treaties. He remarked on the danger of keeping a body of 12,000 foreigners together, under the abſolute command of one of their own Generals; of the poſſibility though he ſhould conſent to ſerve under a junior officer, of his arriving to the ſupreme command; and of the confuſion which might be created by a difference on this head, between the foreign General and the Commander in Chief. He laid great ſtreſs on that paſſage in the Heſſian treaty, in which it was provided, article 9, that his Majeſty ſhall make uſe of this body of troops by land in Europe whenever he ſhall think proper. He ſaid, he could not ſee what operations they could be employed in, unleſs it were in this country, in caſe of a rebellion, or a revolt, which none foreſaw but the adviſers of the preſent meaſures. He obſerved, that the foreign troops were to be double officered, which was another weighty and uſeleſs expence; that is, every company of 100 men were to have two Captains two Lieutenants, two ſecond Lieutenants, and two Enſigns, and ſo in proportion in ſervants, &c. So that out of the whole number, upwards of 3000 men were not to be rank and file, contrary to every rule of war, which, in his given number of men, endeavors to render the rank and file as numerous as the nature of the ſervice will poſſibly allow; becauſe it is on them that the weight of attack or defence generally reſts. It is ſo in our own troops, and has always been an eſtabliſhed uſage, never to allow more then four officers to a corps of 100 men.

His Grace made ſeveral pointed obſervations on the ſuperſeſſion of the ſeveral officers in the civil and military departments, in which he maintained that nothing like it had ever happened in the Britiſh ſervice, without complaint or without enquiry. Great faults had been found with General Gage and Admiral Graves; the miſcarriage which happened were imputed to their want of coaduct; yet no charge is made againſt them, but they are recalled. To keep up the farce, the former is received coolly, but in a few days after a new commiſſion is made out, appointing him Commander in Chief; and in a few days again, without any cauſe even pretended, for there could be none as he remained on the ſpot, he is ſuperſeded, and General Howe appointed in his room. Yet that is not the beſt of it; Admiral Shuldham is appointed to ſucceed Admiral Graves; but before he could take poſſeſſion of this command he is ſuperſeded, and Lord How appointed in his room. Such an extraordinary conduct was ſurely never known; that perhaps the ſuperſeded Admiral might think himſelf eaſy under this indignity, if what was reported was true, that he was to be created an Iriſh Peer. For the honor, however, of the noble Lord who preſides at the head of the Admiralty, he hoped his Lordſhip would riſe and explain this laſt official riddle, and fairly, and with his uſual candor, inform the Houſe, whether thoſe arrangements originated from him, or whether he was really, as was reported, over-ruled in the cabinet.

This chopping and changing, appointing and ſuperſeding, beſides the inſtability it denoted, preſented another matter well worth their Lordſhip's conſideration. It ſhewed that the ſervice was diſagreable on the one hand, or that the ſuperior officers were paſſed by and neglected on the other. He ſaid, there were ſome officers of long ſervice and tir'd abilities preſent, as well as ſeveral others of high rank in the army. He would be glad to know from them, what were the motives that induced adminiſtration to paſs by the ſenior officers, and devolve the command upon a very young Major General. He knew that it muſt proceed from an averſion to the ſervice, or a total want of reſpect to their perſons.

(To be Continued.)

WILLIAMSBURG,

JUNE 15. *We learn from Glouceſter, that Lord Dunmore has erected hoſpitals upon Gwyn's Iſland; that his old friend Andrew Sprowle, is dead, and that they are inoculating the blacks for the ſmall-pox. His Lordſhip before the departure of the fleet from Norfolk harbor, had two of thoſe wretches inoculated and ſent aſhore, in order to ſpread the infection, but it was happily prevented.*

The men of war have made prize of a Spaniſh brig that was bound to Philadelphia, reported to have on board 12,800 dollars. Some deſerters from the Fowey, it is ſaid, give this account; likewiſe, that they were very weak upon the iſland as to number, fearful of being attacked, and chiefly depend upon the fleet for their protection.

Mr. Robinſon, late of York town, who has been a priſoner on board the fleet for ſome time paſt, but eſcaped Gwyn's Iſland, confirms the above accounts with reſpect to Andrew Sprowle's death, and the capture of the Spaniſh brig, which was from the Havannah, taken off the Capes of Delaware, and ſent in by the Liverpool; but that Capt. Bellew had retained the dollars. This gentleman further ſays, that there are not above 300 blacks now alive, 75 at leaſt having died within ſix days after they left Norfolk, and that the number of whites on ſhore is very inconſiderable.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 5.

By accounts from the Capes we are informed; that a brig from St. Thomas's with 400 barrels of powder, arms, dry goods, &c. coming into our Capes on Saturday laſt, was chaſed by the King-Fiſher, and run aground off Cape-May. Captains Barre and Weekes ſent their boats to aſſiſt in unloading her; having taken out all the arms cannon, 160 barrels of powder, and ſome dry goods, as much as their boats would hold, they diſcovered the men of war's boats coming to her upon which they opened the remainder of the powder, and ſpreading ſome doubled canvaſs upon it they laid on the canvaſs lives coals and left her—one of the men of war's boats having got along ſide, they had hardly boarded her before ſhe blew up.

Extract of a letter from an officer in St. Mary's county, Maryland, dated the ninth ult.

"Our neighbor Dunmore has removed up to Gwyn's Iſland, and has there intrenched himſelf. Four days ago he ſent a party of marines and ſailors aſhore to get wood, to the amount of fifty, who to a man deſerted, with their arms and tools. Three of them would have inliſted with us, but we being full, could not take them. They ſay he intends to make a puſh at us in harveſt. I apprehend his crop will hardly be worth gathering."

NEW-YORK, JULY 4.

On Sunday laſt, one of our cruiſers on the ſouth ſide of Long-Iſland, took a large Bermudian built ſloop from Halifax, laden with intrenching tools, &c. bound for this place; in which were a number of the Boſton Refugees, among whom it is ſaid, is Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; late Judge of the Admiralty at Boſton, and brother to the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, of this city.

Laſt Sunday arrived at the Hook (like the ſwarm of locuſts, eſcaped from the bottomleſs pit) a fleet ſaid to be 130 ſail of ſhips and veſſels from Halifax having on board Gen. Howe &c. ſent out by the tyrants of Great-Britain, after deſtroying the Engliſh conſtitution there, on the pious deſign of enſlaving the Britiſh Colonies, and plundering their property at pleaſure, or murdering them at once and taking poſſeſſion of all, as Ahab did of Naboth's vineyard.

It was apprehended they intended to penetrate into the interior parts of the iſland, or to ſome of the neighboring towns, but it does not appear that they have yet attempted it, or done any thing on ſhore, except taking up a little bridge on the cauſeway between the Landing and the Highlands at the Ferry. We hear Gen. Merſer, with a detachment, was yeſterday diſpatched to watch

their motions, and act as occasion might require.

We are assured that Major Lamb, Capt. Oswald, and Capt. Burr, are prisoners on board this fleet.

JULY 28. The fleet from Halifax we informed our readers, in our last, was arrived at Sandy-Hook to the amount of 113 sail. It is difficult, from their situation to ascertain their number; but we suppose it does not exceed 130 sail: Monday it came up into Yakes's Bay below the Narrows; Tuesday several ships came too at the Watering-Place: Wednesday more followed; and by Thursday noon the whole fleet was at anchor in a line from Kill Van Kill, to Simonson's Ferry, on the east side of Staten-Island. The Asia brought up the rear of the fleet, and in the Narrows was fired at from a small battery on Long-Island, which compliment was returned about 40 24 pounders, one of which lodged in the wall of the house of Mr. Bennet, but did no hurt to the family; and three shot had near done some mischief to the house and family of Mr. Dennise Dennise, one of them narrowly missing the kitchen, wherein was a number of the family; a second struck a barn, and the third destroyed much of the fence of the garden opposite the front door of the mansion-house.

Their near approach to Elizabeth-Town-Point, greatly alarmed the inhabitants of Essex county, and particularly the people of Elizabeth-Town and Newark; but they are now in a condition to receive them whenever they may think proper to approach.

HARTFORD, JULY 8.

Last Wednesday passed through this place, Governor Franklin of New-Jersey, on his way to Governor Trumbull, at Lebanon. Mr. Franklin is a noted tory and ministerial tool, and has been exceedingly busy in perplexing the cause of liberty and in serving the designs of the British King and his minions. The people of the Jersies on account of his principles, connections, abilities and address, viewed him as a mischievous and dangerous enemy in that province, and consequently thought it expedient to remove him, under a strong guard, to Connecticut. He is safely arrived, and will probably have leisure to reconnoitre his past life. He is son to Dr Benjamin Franklin, the genius of the day, and the great patron of American liberty. If his excellency escapes the vengeance of the people, due to the enormity of his crimes his redemption will flow, not from his personal merit, but from the high esteem and veneration which this country entertain for his honored Father. Last Saturday he returned from Lebanon to Wallingford, where he is stationed.

WATERTOWN, JULY 15.

The General Court in their late session past an act allowing of innoculation with the Small-Pox in the town of Boston till this day being the 15th instant, after which time it is forbidden on severe penalties both on the Innoculator and Innoculated. And the Selectmen are impowered and directed to remove all persons sick of the Small-Pox on the third of *August* next, in order that the town may be cleared of all infection immediately after. The Court have also past an act allowing of hospitals for innoculating the Small Pox in each County in this Colony.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of Public HUMILIATION *and* PRAYER.

IT being our incumbent duty to acknowledge GOD, in all our ways and to commit all our affairs both public and private to his alwise direction and guidance; and especially in a day of singular, and general calamity, to implore his merciful interposition; and it having been the laudable practice of this Government, to recommend and appoint days of public Fasting and Prayer, upon special and solemn occasions; and this Court apprehending the present season to be *big* with the most important events, not only to this but to all the *United American Colonies* and sensible that these events are at the disposal of the supreme Governor of the Universe:

WE have thought fit, with the Advice of Council, and at the Desire of the House of Representatives, to appoint and do hereby set apart Thursday *the first Day of* August *next, to be observed throughout this Colony as a Day of solemn Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; hereby calling upon Ministers and People, publickly to humble themselves under the righteous hand of* GOD; *penitently to acknowledge their many heinous and aggravated sins, and the righteousness of his dispensations toward them: With devout and importunate supplications to implore Almighty* GOD, *that the frowns of his Providence, manifested by the severe drought wherewith some parts of the land have been visited and all the humiliating events which have lately taken place in America, may under the* divine *influence, produce a sincere repentance, and thorough reformation among all orders and degrees of persons; that he would mercifully remove the present tokens and effects of his righteous displeasure against us, and prevent those more severe judgments that our sins deserve; and which, in the present aspects of divine providence, we are warned to prepare for:—That he would command his blessing upon all our public councils in this important crisis of our political affairs; protect and preserve the life of our General, his officers and soldiers; succeed and prosper their arms, wherever employed; that our cruel and unnatural enemies may be defeated in their open attempts, secret plots, and diabolical machinations to subjugate, or destroy us; and this people, placing their hope and confidence in that* GOD, *in whom their patriotic and pious Fathers trusted, and were delivered, may be disposed, with manly chearfulness to offer themselves for the defence of their* bleeding *country, and of those rights, civil and religious, upon the enjoyment of which, the peace and happiness of the present and future generations depend; that he will be pleased to hear the cry of the prisoner, and grant a speedy liberation to all our captivated brethren; that he would water the earth with timely refreshing showers, and cause this year to abound with health and plenty; and prevent the spreading of any epidemical sickness among us; that he would put a stop to the wanton effusion of human blood, guard and defend our sea-coasts from the invasions of those sons of war, destin'd by Britain indiscriminately to burn and destroy: That he would protect our frontiers from the inroads of the northern Savages: That he would pour out of his spirit upon this people, and his blessing upon their offspring; and that he would spread the peaceful kingdom of the Divine Redeemer over the face of the whole habitable World.*

And all servile labor and recreation are forbidden on the said day.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber at Watertown, *this fourth day of July, in the year of our* LORD 1776.

Signed by the Major Part of the Council.

By their Honor's Command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Dep. Sec'y.

GOD Save AMERICA.

SALEM, JULY 16.

Last Saturday arrived here from Guadaloupe, the Schooner Polly, David M'Cloud, Master, who has brought One Hundred Casks of Powder, about Seventy or Eighty Small-Arms, a Number of Carriage and Swivel Guns, a Quantity of Brimstone, Shot, Flints, &c.

DIED.] At Andover, last Tuesday, Dr. JOHN KITTERIDGE, aged Sixty-six. His Remains were decently interred on the Thursday following.

—At Newport, (Rhode-Island) Mr. William Burroughs, aged Fifty-eight.—At Tiverton, Mrs. Katharine Burroughs, Consort of Mr. William Burroughs.—At North-Kingstown, Joseph Hammond, Esq; aged Eighty-five.—At Middletown, Mr. Samuel Bailey.

TO BE SOLD BY

EDWARD GIBAUT,

Agent for the Crew of the Privateer Sloop REVENGE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at *Salem*, in the County of *Essex*, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-sixth Instant;

THE Brigantine FANNY, a remarkable fast sailing Vessel, burthen about Seventy-five Tons, lying at *Richard Derby*, Esq'rs Wharfe.

GOOD BARBADOES RUM to be SOLD by said GIBAUT, at private Sale, at Mr. *Elias Hasket Derby*'s Store.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or Three Hogsheads of good FLAX.—ALSO, Two or Three Tierces of BRANDY.—Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Colonel JAMES FRYE, late of *Andover*, Deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims to the Widow SARAH FRYE, of said Andover Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the said Deceased, in Order for Payment:—And all Persons who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Executrix.

Andover, July 14, 1776.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price SIX PENCE; embellished with Two Plates, one representing a Female Officer, the other Lord P---r and his Miss in a Garden.)

THE

BLOCKHEADS:

OR, THE

AFFRIGHTED OFFICERS.

A FARCE.

Sold by E. RUSSELL, at his Printing-Office Upper End of Main-street.—Large Allowance will made to Shopkeepers, Travelling-Traders, and others who purchase by the Groce or Dozen.

At the same Place may be had,

The First and Second Volumes of that excellent and much-admired Pamphlet, entitled COMMON SENSE; together with a Number of other other NEW PIECES on the TIMES, which will be Sold very cheap by the Quantity.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the Fourteenth Instant, a Negro Man, named CÆSAR, a thick well set Fellow, about Twenty-five Years of Age, about Five Feet Six Inches high: Had on when he went away, a homespun brown colored Great Jacket, a striped Under Jacket, a Pair of brown-colored Fustian Breeches, with black Kneebands; his Right Knee bending inwards.

Whosoever shall take up said Negro, and return him to his Master, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me,

BENJAMIN RAYMOND.

Beverly, July 15, 1776.

RAN away from his Master, ISAAC BLUNT, an Apprentice Boy, Twelve Years, named DANIEL PINKHAM; thick and well-sett.—He was born at *Lee*, in the Province of *New-Hampshire*.—Whosoever shall take up said Boy, and convey him to me, shall receive as a Reward for their Trouble, the Sum of SIX SHILLINGS.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned and forbid harboring, concealing, or carrying off said Apprentice, as they may expect to answer it on Penalty of the Law in that Case provided.

ISAAC BLUNT.

Andover, July 15, 1776.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of JAMES BALLARD, late of *Salem*, Deceas'd, that have not rendered in their Accounts, are desired to bring in the same to ALICE BALLARD, Administratrix to said Estate, or to THOMAS SMART, of *Danvers*, Attorney to said Administratrix:—And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to said Administratrix or Attorney.

Danvers, July 15, 1776.

MARSHAL MANSFIELD,

Near the Court-House in SALEM,

HAS to sell cheap for CASH, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves, by the Pound or Ounce, Copperas, Annifeed, Cream of Tartar.—Also, choice Boreax by the Pound or Ounce.

JOHN WHITE, jun.

HAS a Negro Woman to part with: Any Person inclining to have her, may treat with him at his House in *Salem*, July 8th, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

The SCHOONER INDUSTRY, with her Appurtenances, about Sixty-five Tons burthen, nine Years old, and a prime-Sailor.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BURRILL DEVEREUX.

MARBLEHEAD, July 1, 1776.

(Continued from the first Page.)
vaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely pralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by ORDER *and in* BEHALF *of the* CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, Presi.

Att. CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

By the arrival of Capt. Williams at Philadelphia, from St. Eustatia, we have the following Letter, which was received in this City Yesterday Evening.

LONDON, April 9th, 1776.

IT will no doubt be entertaining to you to know something truely of the plan formed by ministry here against America, therefore you may depend on the veracity of the following intelligence. Shew this letter to whom you please (in Philadelphia) and it is possible some persons may guess the writer. The designs of the British cabinet are to make the greatest efforts possible this year to reduce America to an unconditional submission, being thoroughly sensible that it is not in the power of this country to carry on the war another year, if the present armament should prove unsuccessful; therefore all the wise men think that the Americans will keep on the defensive, intrench themselves at every pass, and never come to a general decisive engagement but when sure of victory. They will no doubt harrass the British mercenaries on their march, cut off their convoys, and keep them as much as possible from all kinds of provisions.—Sir Peter Parker sailed last month from Cork, with Lord Cornwallis, and 3000 men, for Cape-Fear River, in North-Carolina, where General Clinton is gone from Boston to take the command, with 1000 stand of arms from Virginia, to put into the hands of the Scotchmen settled on the head of that river; and when Cornwallis arrives, they are either to invade South-Carolina or go down to Virginia, to Petersburgh, or James River. General Burgoyne sailed from Portsmouth the 4th Instant, with Colonel Philips and Captain Foy (who commanded the British Artillery at Minden) and 3000 Brunswick troops, the 29th regiment and marines, in all to the amount of 4000 men for Quebec; 4000 more are soon to follow for the same place. If they can (next Summer) they are from Canada to penetrate into the Colonies over the lakes. Next month the Hessian troops and a few regiments from England and Ireland, are to sail for Boston, when Howe is to leave that place, leaving a garrison there, and to go to Long-Island with about 20,000 men for the grand army; where, after making his ground good, he is to subdue the province of New-York, and from thence, through the Jerseys, penetrate to Philadelphia.—70 or 80 ships of war from 16 to 32 and 40 guns, are to keep continually cruizing on the coast to prevent any supplies of arms, &c. and all the transports have about 12 or 14 guns; but as the men of war are not above a quarter man'd with seamen, and the transports have hardly seamen enough to navigate the ships, it is imagined that many will be taken by the provincial privateers if the Americans will fight like common men. By land it is supposed the Americans must be successful if they have either spirit or sagacity; though administration depend a great deal on the assistance they are to get from traitors in North-Carolina, and from the Scotchmen in Maryland Virginia, and the Carolinas.—An old and experienced General, said the other day that the Americans were wise in using the pick-ax and spade, for by intrenching themselves always they might save many lives, and if they followed the wisdom of the Roman General Fabeus in opposing Hannabal and the Carthaginians, the Americans must be successful in the end.—Indeed it appears now that America has no other alternative but to submit to more than Turkish Slavery, or declare itself independent of Great-Britain; in which case many of the European powers would be glad to afford her all the assistance in their power. We have this day a report that a vessel from Philadelphia, bound to Bordeaux, with flour, &c. has been brought into Bristol, the crew having seized and confined the Captain. This report wants confirmation.

Remarks on the above Letter (AMSTERDAM)

Sir Peter Parker's fleet was dispersed, half of them put back to England and Ireland, and those that were not lost, are but lately sailed again; should they all arrive at Cape-Fear-River, and be joined by 1000 men there from that Province, will any man that is acquainted with that country, say, they are able to march 250 miles to Charles-Town, South-Carolina, or 350 miles to Virginia,—I say the climate and distance is more than they are able to stand, if no opposition. If Quebec is in the hands of the Provincials before Burgoyne gets there (as I think it will) his 8000 men will have work enough next year. Howe with his 20,000 men on Long-Island, will find double that number to oppose him from Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, without a man from Boston (those that are now with Lee, excepted) Virginia and Maryland will be able to defend themselves. I am very sorry to confirm the report of a vessel from Philadelphia to France, being in Bristol. Messrs. Bayard, Jackson, and Co's letter of the 13th of January 1776, to Captain Meston, is published in all the News-Papers of the 12th of April, and the villains have told of six other Captains that sailed with them on the same account, and the signals they are to make at the Capes of Delaware on their return.

Extract of a Letter from St. Eustatia, May 7.

"I take the liberty of acquainting you with the arrival of a ship from——with 50 tons of powder, and a parcel of fire arms. Two other vessels were to follow with the same articles; besides these, near twenty sail are expected from Amsterdam, all of which will bring more or less; so that if it is yet wanted in America, you will know where it may be had in plenty.

"The demand for America produce seems to increase daily; and as the call for such, for the supply of the neighbouring Islands, has taken away all that we had for our own use, we have a very melancholly prospect before us, if we have no arrivals with those articles form you."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Brigantine ELIZABETH and Cargo, (*Peter Ramsay*, late Master, bound from *Boston* to *Halifax*) retaken and brought into this Port by Commodore MANLY and others in the Service of the United Colonies, are to commence invoicing at *Portsmouth*, the Twenty-fourth Day of this Instant July, (in Preparation for Sale, agreable to a Resolve of the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS) and to continue until the whole is compleated.

ALL Persons legal Claimants to any Part of said Brigantine or Cargo, are desired to attend on said Day, that their Interest may be selected.—Those Persons interested and neglecting to attend duly, will be deprived the Benefit of claiming, as all Goods that may not be legally claimed, will be invoiced for the the Use of the Continent and Captors, and sold accordingly.

JOSH. WENTWORTH, Agent.

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, July 1, 1776.

N. B. There were Four Negroes taken with said Brigantine, viz. A Negro Man, named Adam, *John Rowe*, Esq; Owner; a Ditto, named Scip, *Harrison Gray*, Esq; Owner; a Negro Woman, named Bilinder, *Benjamin Austin*, Esq; Owner; a Ditto, named Brade, Widow *Kitcath*, Owner.

SALEM; MASSACHUSETTS-BAY: Printed by J. ROGERS, at E. RUSSELL's Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-street: Where all Persons may be supplied with this Paper at EIGHT SHILLINGS per Annum, (exclusive of Postage:) And where may be had, if applied for immediately, a few Setts of this Gazette, from the First Number. ADVERTISEMENTS and Articles of INTELLIGENCE are gratefully received ☞ The PRINTING-BUSINESS, in its several Branches, still carried on as usual by said RUSSELL.

THE
AMERICAN
OR,
CONSTITUTIONAL

VOL. I.

GAZETTE:
THE
JOURNAL.

NUMB. 6.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1776.

(Continued from our laſt.)

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thurſday, March 5.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.

MUCH ſtreſs he underſtood had been laid on the juſtice and popularity of the preſent meaſures. He ſhould not debate that ſubject now. It was ſaid that the independent part of the nation were for them; but for his part he queſtioned the aſſertion ſtrongly in the extent it was contended; for in the other Houſe, he was informed, that the Treaſurer of the navy (Sir Gilbert Elliot) and the Paymaſter of the forces (Mr. Rigby) the one deriving his ſupport and conſequence from the cabinet, and the other from his party, and both deeply intereſted in meaſures, which, if purſued, muſt ſhortly be the means of procuring for them princely fortunes, were thoſe who chiefly ſupported coercive meaſures. Thoſe gentlemen, and their connections with the whole of money-jobbers, contractors, &c. he believed, formed no ſmall part of the independent majorities which had been ſo loudly echoed both within and without doors, as ſupporting and precipitating this country into a cruel, expenſive, and unnatural civil war.

He obſerved, that the war, if carried on, would not only be a war of heavy expence and long continuance, but would be attended with circumſtances of cruelty, civil rage and deva[illegible] hitherto unprecedent in the annals of mankind.——We were not only to rob the Americans of their property, and make them ſlaves to fight our battles, but we made war on them in a manner which would ſhock the moſt barbarous nations, by firing their towns, and turning the wretched inhabitants to periſh in cold, want and nakedneſs. Even ſtill more, this barbaric rage was not only directed againſt our enemies, but againſt our warmeſt and moſt zealous friends. This he inſtanced in the late conflagration of the loyal town of Norfolk in Virginia, as adminiſtration had ſo frequently called it, which was reduced to aſhes by the wanton and unprovoked act of one of our naval Commanders. Such an act was equally inconſiſtent with every ſentiment of humanity, as contrary to every rule of good policy. It would turn the whole Continent as well friends as foes into the moſt implacable and inveterate enemies. It would inceſe our friends, and render our enemies at once fierce, deſperate, cruel, and unrelenting. It diſgraced our arms; it would render us deſpiſed and abhorred, and would remain an indelible blot on the diginity and honor of the Engliſh nation.

His Grace proceeded to ſtate ſeveral paſſages in the Treaties, and commented on them very fully, where they explained matters which might be productive of diſagreements between the foreign and native troops, and ſtated the omiſſions that had been purpoſely or ignorantly made, particularly in regard to a cartel for the exchange of priſoners. He ſaid that matter had been totally paſſed over in ſilence; and if any puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on thoſe who, by the language of Parliament, were called rebels, the conſequences might be dreadful. He alluded to the caſe of Ethan Allen, who being found in arms, was brought home priſoner, yet adminiſtration dared not to bring him to trial, even under their favorite act of Henry the Eighth; either becauſe they knew that he could not be legally tried, or that they feared an Engliſh jury could not be prevailed on to find him guilty. Be that as it may; the preſent Treaties were extremely defective in that point; and if adminiſtration were not obſtinately determined to act wrong in every particular, they would endeavor to provide againſt the numerous inconveniencies which muſt ariſe from the want of a cartel.

He concluded a ſpeech of upwards of two hours long, by informing their Lordſhips, that what he was now going to ſtate, might be deemed improper, as expoſing our national weakneſs; but if it was eſſentially neceſſary, he preſumed that objection would be removed; and if the objection could be removed, on the ground, that France was perfectly acquainted with the preſent ſtate and condition of the national force now within the kingdom, it would be another good reaſon, that nothing reſpecting our means of defence ſhould be concealed. He then ſaid, that the whole of our military force, now within this kingdom, conſiſted of the foot-guards, compoſed of ſixty-four companies, amounting to 2500 men, one thouſand of which were deſtined for America; three regiments of horſe and body guards, of about 1500; four battalions returned from America, with officers only, at about 100 each; ten regiments of dragoons of 200 men each; and three complete battalions of infantry, the whole amounting, allowing for the 1000 men draughted from the guards, to about 7000 men. Suppoſing, then, that 3000 of thoſe were put into the garriſons of Plymouth, Portſmouth, and Chatham, the remainder fit to take the field, after a ſufficient number was left to guard London, allowing 1000 for each place, would not be above 3000; which, he contended, would be totally inadequate to any military operation, ſhould France or Spain think proper to take any advantage of our defenceleſs ſtate. He ſaid, indeed, that a militia was to be raiſed, in order to ſupply the deficiency: But however conſtitutional that mode of national defence might be, he inſiſted that it would never anſwer any purpoſe of repelling a powerful enemy, while it continued to be ſo diſgracefully and improperly conducted as it was at preſent when unqualified officers were admitted on one hand, and ſubſtitutes on the other. Beſides, though the militia had been officered and manned much better, it could not be expected that they could face a veteran army, ſuperior in number and diſcipline. And as for the invalids, every man among them almoſt, fit for real ſervice, had been already draughted; ſo that on the whole, the picture which ſuch a ſcene of internal weakneſs, joined with a few ſhips not half manned, preſented, was moſt dreadful. It was, however, neceſſary to bring it forward, to ſee if any thing could ſtimulate our Governors to provide for our national ſafety, and prevent us from falling a prey to our dangerous and ambitious neighbors.

Lord SUFFOLK defended the Treaties. The objectionable clauſes had been drawn up agreable to uſage. High-ſounding words were to be found in every foreign Treaty Great-Britain had negociated. It was not ſo much the form as the SPIRIT of the Treaties to which the nation ſhould advert.

As to the terms on which theſe Treaties had been negociated, they were more reaſonable than, circumſtances conſidered, could have been expected. It was not ſurpriſing that we ſhould pay ſo much for the hire of troops, the miracle was that we were not to pay more. The loan of a body of inland Germans to be tranſported acroſs the Atlantic, was a meaſure for which a much larger ſum might have been demanded.

With regard to the mercenaries being double officered, the noble Lord preſumed that they were officered agreable to the uſual arrangement. With reſpect to the command being veſted in an Engliſh General, an appeal was made to the military Peers whether the matter could not be adjuſted ſo as to leave no pretence for diſagreement? For the Treaties themſelves they were defenſible on the ſingle principle of neceſſity. We had engaged in a war, the proſecution of which would require a number of men; recourſe therefore had been had to foreigners, rather than injure the manufacturing intereſt, by carrying off the hands employed in the ſeveral branches of arts which give riches to a commercial country.

I reply to the Duke of Richmond's aſſertion concerning ETHAN ALLEN, the motive for ſending him back to America had been miſtated. It was not that miniſtry imagined an Engliſh jury would have acquitted him. It was not that they were afraid to hazard a trial, nor were they averſe to puniſhing ſo attrocious an offender; but in point of policy it has been judged expedient to return him to America, as the rebels had at that inſtant in their poſſeſſion ſeveral Engliſh priſoners taken at Montreal and St. John's.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

The firſt inſtant was readered remarkable by the moſt important event that ever happened to the American Colonies an event which will doubtleſs be celebrated through a long ſucceſſion of future ages, by anniverſary commemorations, and be conſidered as a grand Æra in the hiſtory of the American States—On this auſpicious day the Repreſentatives of Thirteen United Colonies, by the Providence of God, unanimouſly agreed to, and voted a Proclamation, declaring the ſaid Colonies FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, was proclaimed at the ſtate houſe in Philadelphia, on Monday laſt, and received with joyful acclamations. Copies were alſo diſtributed to ALL the United Colonies—On Wedneſday laſt it was read at the head of each brigade of the Continental Army poſted at and near New-York, and every where received with loud hazza's, and the utmoſt demonſtrations of joy.

The ſame evening the equeſtrian ſtatue of George III. with Tory pride and folly raiſed in the year 1770, was by the Sons of Freedom, laid proſtrate in the dirt, the juſt deſert of an *ungrateful Tyrant!* The lead wherewith this mounting was made is to be run into bullets, to aſſimilate with the brains of our infatuated adverſaries, who, to gain a pepper-corn, have loſt an Empire * "*Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*"

A gentleman who was preſent at this ominous fall of *leaden Majeſty*, looking back to the *original's* hopeful beginning, pertinently exclaimed, in the language of the Angel to Lucifer, "*If thou be'ſt he; but ah! how fallen! how chang'd!*"

* *Lord Clare in the Houſe of Commons, declared that a pepper-corn, in acknowledgement of Britain's right to tax America, was of more importance than millions without it.*

Laſt week 22 priſoners, taken from on board a barge belonging to the Britiſh fleet, as they were ſounding the channel below New-York, arrived ſafe at Farmington.

JULY 15. In purſuance of the declaration for Independency, a general goal delivery, with reſpect to debtors, took place here on Wedneſday.

Laſt Thurſday morning it was reported in town, that Lord Howe was arrived at Sandy-Hook, with a large fleet from England. Between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. two ſhips hove in ſight and joined the fleet at the Watering-Place; about an hour after a ſhip ſuppoſed to be the Phœnix of 44 guns, a frigate of 28, and 3 tenders got under way at Staten-Iſland, and ſtood up for this city. The army ſoon took the alarm, and in a few minutes every man was at his ſtation, well provided with all neceſſaries for a vigorous defence; but as ſoon as the ſhips came near Bedlow's Iſland, they inclined towards the Jerſey Shore, to avoid our

batteries that then began to play upon them every quarter on both sides of the river; and withstanding they must have received consible damage, they stood their course up Hu River, firing several broadsides as they went without either killing or wounding any o people, who on the occasion behaved with un mon bravery. A strong southerly wind, an tide of flood facilitated the ships getting the batteries near the town, but we hear were roughly handled about 12 miles up the from whence they have not yet attempted t turn, but we hear lay at Tarry-Town abou miles up the river, on Saturday evening.

Several shot went thro' different houses in town; two into the house of Mr. Verdine worth, at Powlis Hook; three into Capt. Cl house at Greenwich; one of which went through the front and lodged in a brick wall at the head of Miss Clarke's bed, in her chamber; a second went thro' the house, and the third destroyed several trees before the door, and took its course into the woods.

A ball also struck the house of Mr. Daniel Phœnix, and from that took its course to the new dwelling of Mr. Christopher Smith in the opposite side of the street.

BOSTON, JULY 18.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this Colony adjourned to Wednesday the 28th Day of August next, then to meet at Watertown.

Capt. Huzzey, arrived at Nantucket from a whaling voyage, was brought to by a 64 gun ship about 12 days past a little without that island; he was on board said ship an hour, and was told that Lord Howe was in her, bound to the Congress; but 'tis thought he has out-staid the Day of Grace.

By Mr. Stone from St. Peters we learn, that on his Passage he was brought to, and was on board Lord Howe in a single ship of 64 guns, from England, bound to the GRAND CONGRESS at Philadelphia; he informs us his Lordship said he was going there to settle the unhappy Difference between Great-Britain and the Colonies.—Mr. Stone also informs, that the Day before he left St. Peters, a French Man of War arrived there from [illegible], who informed that the Spaniards had declared WAR against Portugal.

On Thursday was carried and committed to Essex Goal, the noted Samuel Dyer; he is suspected of being concerned in giving Intelligence to General Howe.

WATERTOWN, JULY 22.

The Post for Crown-Point sets out this Day (and not Monday) at Ten o'clock from the House of Mr. Stephen Harris in this Town, where Letters are to be sent, in order to be forwarded, Gratis. He returns on Saturdays.

Thursday last, pursuant to the Orders of the Honorable Council, was proclaimed, from the Balcony of the State House in Boston, the DECLARATION of the AMERICAN CONGRESS, absolving the United Colonies from their Allegiance to the British Crown, and declaring them FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. There were present on the Occasion, in the Council Chamber, the Committee of Council, a Number of the Honorable House of Representatives, the Magistrates, Ministers, Selectmen, and other Gentlemen of Boston and the neighboring Towns; also the Commission Officers of the [illegible] Regiments stationed in Boston, and other Officers. Two of those Regiments were under Arms in Kingstreet, formed into three lines on the North Side of the Street, and in thirteen Divisions; and a Detachment from the Massachusetts Regiment of Artillery, with two Pieces of Cannon was on their right wing. At One o'Clock the Declaration was proclaimed by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, which was received with great Joy expressed by three Huzzas from Concourse of People assembled on the Occasion. At [illegible] a signal given, Thirteen Pieces of Cannon were fired at the Fort on Fort-Hill the Forts at Dorchester Neck, the Castle, Nantasket, and Point Allerton, likewise discharged their Cannon. Then the Detachment of Artillery fired their Cannon thirteen Times, which was followed by the two Regiments giving their Fire from the thirteen Divisions in Succession, These Firings were answered in the Number of the American United States. The Ceremony was closed with a proper Collation to the Gentlemen in the Council Chamber; during which the following Toasts were given by the Presidents of the Council, and chearfully pledged by the Company, viz.

Prosperity and Perpetuity to the United States of America.

The American Congress.

The General Court of the State of Massachusetts-Bay.

General WASHINGTON, and Success to the Arms of the United States.

[illegible] Toast, and then retired.

We hear that on Thursday last every King's Arms in Boston, and every Sign with any Resemblance of it, whether lion and crown, pestle and mortar and crown, heart and crown, &c. together with every sign that belonged to a Tory was taken down, and made a general conflagration of in King-street.

The King's-Arms, in this Town, was on Saturday last, also defaced.

SALEM, JULY 23.

Extract of a Letter from a young Man in the Army at New-York, to his Father in Town, dated New-York, July 12, 1776.

"THE Enemy are now in the Harbor, although they have not yet ventured themselves within Gun-shot of the City, but we hourly expect to be called to Action. The whole Army is out between Two and Three every Morning at their respective Alarm Posts, and remain there until Sun-rise; this was something irksome to me at first, but is now very familiar and agreable. I am morally certain that it will not to be long before we have an Engagement. God Almighty of his Grace grant us Courage and Wisdom, and smile on our Arms, that we may play the Men valiantly for our God, and the Cities of our God. This Campaign if in our Favor I expect will prove decisive; hope there will be no Effort wanting on our Side to effect it. May we all be fired with a noble Ardor and God-like Resolution rather to die than submit: Take for our Motto Liberty or Death, remembering that it is truly honorable to die for our Country, and far better to die Freemen than to live Slaves. I make no doubt, considering the Great, Good Cause we are fighting for, and the necessary Preparations that are made, that with the Smiles of Heaven we shall behave with becoming Fortitude and Conduct, and be enabled to vanquish those Instruments of British Tyranny and Oppression, the Enemies of God and Mankind. I most heartily congratulate you on the Declarstion of Independence, a Declaration which happily dissolves our Connexions with a Kingdom where the Name of King is synonomous [illegible] that of Tyrant, and the Name of Subjects to that of Slaves. Our Trade is courted by all Nations, who would gladly enter into Alliance with us for the Sake of it, but in that Respect we may do as we please, for our internal Resources are great and will in a short Time be sufficient to supply our Necessity, and what Success may we not hope for and expect, under God, from the united Efforts of this vast extended Continent.

"JULY 14. Just as I had finished the foregoing we were alarmed by some of the Men of War getting under Sail and making for the City; we immediately repaired to our Alarm Posts, which are at such a Distance from the River that we had not a Chance to fire a Gun, but had a beautiful Prospect of the whole Engagement. We saw them pass by Ten of our Batteries, they all kept an incessant Fire upon them until out of Reach, but had not so much Success as I could wish, though they were all hulled several Times and much damaged in their Rigging, but Wind and Tide being in their Favor, and a very brisk Breeze they soon got by: They poured their Broadsides upon our Batteries and the Town as fast as possible, but without doing any Damage; they kept their Way up the River until they came near Kingsbridge, and not knowing there was any Battery there they dropped Anchor near the Shore, when our People opened a Battery of Four Twelve Pounders, Six Six Pounders, and Two Three Pounders, which did great Execution; they weighed Anchor with all possible Expedition and proceeded further up the River, where they lay peaceably at present; their Rigging and Hulls were very much damaged, so that they are obliged to keep continually pumping: One of the Tenders was so much damaged that the People all went on Board one of the large Ships and took her in Tow; and by Deserters from the Phœnix of Forty-four Guns, the largest Ship that went by, it appears that they lost (from that [illegible] Twenty four Men killed and Thirteen [illegible] since she had sprung a Leak which [illegible] for, that kept them continually [illegible]. We lost Six Men killed and [illegible] wounded, by not spunging a Gun; [illegible] the Bearer of this, is one of the [illegible] who behaved with Courage and Activity [illegible] we shall in a few Days prevent [illegible] from returning and any more getting [illegible] which concludes me, after proper Re[illegible] Friends, your dutiful Son."

[illegible] arrived here Capt. Fisk in the Privateer called the Tirannicide, in the Service of [illegible] mounting Fourteen Carriage Guns [illegible] vels, having been out about Twelve [illegible] size. He on the Twelfth Instant, [illegible] fell in with the Armed Schooner Gutteridge, Commander, mounting Eight Carriage Guns and Ten Swivels, having Thirty-two Men, in the Service of the King of England, when a warm, obstinate, and well-disputed Engagement ensued, and which lasted upwards of an Hour, when the Schooner struck to Capt. Fisk, which he safely brought in with him, having in the Engagement lost her Captain and one Man killed, the Master and Four of her Sailors wounded, and a Midshipman, who was Passenger on board, bound in the Schooner to New-York. Capt. Fisk had One Man killed and Three wounded, one of which is since dead of his Wounds, the other Two likely to recover. The Six wounded Men belonging to the Schooner are likely to recover. The Schooner has on board besides her Guns and Provisions, Seventeen Half-Barrels of Powder.

Sunday last was sent in here by Capt. Lander in a Letter of Marque Schooner belonging to this Place, a Sloop from the West-Indies, bound to Halifax, laden with Salt: She has on Board some Brass Blunderbusses, and a Quantity of English Goods; was taken about a Fortnight ago.

About the same Time was taken by the above Letter of Marque, a Ship from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with Three Hundred and Ninety-three Hogsheads of Sugar, One Hundred and Forty-four Hogsheads of Rum, Twenty-four Pipes of Wine, Twenty-six Pieces of Cannon, from Nine to Four Pounders, and Fifteen Tortoise: This Ship is thought to be worth between Twenty and Thirty Thousand Pounds, Sterling. She is not yet arrived here.

Last Sunday a Store-Ship from Ireland, being one of those which were blown off our Coast last Fall, bound to Boston, not having heard that the Ministerial Fleet and Army had left it, ran close in with the Islands in the Harbor, and immediately came to Anchor, when the first Salute she received to welcome her, was from an American Battery erected at Point-Alderton, when, after receiving a few shot therefrom she struck.

Yesterday the Officers and Privates belonging to the Alarm and Training-Band mustered on the Common in this Place, for the Purpose of inlisting or draughting every Twenty-fifth Man, agreeable to an Order from the General Assembly of this State, when a Committee was chosen to carry said Order into Execution.—A Number of Commissions were read.

Capt. McLeod, from Guadaloupe, mentioned in our last, on his Passage for this Place, the 29th of June, in Lat. 32: 25. Long. 67: 30. spoke with Capt. Meader, in the Brig Bedford, bound to Nantucket from a Whaling Voyage: He also spoke with Capt. Hathaway in the Brig Wolfe, bound to the same Place, from Whaling; one of the above Vessels had on Board Two Hundred and Eighty Barrels of Oyl, the other One Hundred and Eighty.

NEWCASTLE, *July* 11, 1776.

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Thurston Whiting was ordained to the pastoral Care of the Church of Christ in this Place. The Solemnity was opened with Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Emerson of George-Town. A Sermon suitable to the Occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gilman, of North-Yarmouth, from 2 Cor. ii. 16. *And who is sufficient for these things.* A Prayer previous to the Charge was made by the Rev. Mr. Winter of George-Town. The Rev. Mr. Eaton of Harpswell gave the Charge. The Rev. Mr. M'Clean, of Bristol gave the Right-Hand of Fellowship, and the Rev. Mr. Moore of Pownalbro', made the concluding Prayer. The whole was concluded with Decency and Order.

☞ *The Publisher must apologize for giving the Public but Half a Sheet this Week; at the same Time he doubts not they will chearfully excuse him, as some Work of Importance to the State, was doing in the Office on Saturday last, and he was obliged to attend Military Duty Yesterday.—We are obliged to omit some New Advertisements, &c.*

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(Continued from our laſt.)

HOUSE of LORDS.

Tuesday, March 5.

LORD CARLISLE profeſſed to have voted in favor of coercive meaſures. Actuated by the pureſt and moſt conſcientious principles, he felt no private ſcruples which oppoſitated againſt his public conduct. Satisfied that ſubduction of America only could operate to the intereſt of the mother-country, the noble ſpeaker had joined a miniſtry who were ſtruggling to maintain the legiſlative authority of Great-Britain.

As coercive meaſures were neceſſary, the Treaties were expedient. Should the map of Europe be conſulted, how inconſiderable a part did Britain form? Could ſuch a ſpeck, even in a quarter of the globe, be ſuppoſed to pour out the thouſands neceſſary for its defence againſt ſurrounding adverſaries? The vanity of ſuch an expectation was evident, and if evident, the neceſſity of having recourſe to foreign aid was indiſputable.

Lord TOWNSHEND ſpeke for the Treaties, and in favor of coercive meaſures; profeſſing at the ſame time the higheſt veneration for thoſe reſpectable perſonages who, through conſcientious principles, entertained different opinions. The noble Viſcount had formerly entertained doubts on the ſubject. He had however peruſed the ſeveral American charters: and had ſatisfied himſelf that England was NOT the aggreſſor. The Britiſh parliament had a right to tax America. But the argument of right was now out of the queſtion. The voice of reaſon was not to be heard amidſt the din of arms. It was to be hoped the enſuing campaign, if carried on with vigor, would decide the diſpute. If hoſtilities were prolonged, notwithſtanding the pacific appearances, France and Spain were not to be confided in. An attempt would hardly be made on Ireland. The fate of THURIOT was too recent in remembrance. But, but if the troops ſent from Ireland to America had been replaced, even with an equal number of foreigners, the meaſure might have been far from inexpedient.

Lord COVENTRY deplored moſt pathetically the approaching ruin of his country; even whilſt he explored it, he conſidered the event as inevitable.

It was in the nature of things that ſtates as well as individuals ſhould expire. Immortality was aſſigned to the body politic and the body natural. Longevity was all which could rationally be wiſhed. The concatenation of cauſe and effect by ſome kind of deſtiny, the effects of which human foreſight could not avert, nor human wiſdom prevent again. It ſeemed of the very eſſence of things, that colonies ſhould prey on the vitals, and deſtroy the parent from whom they iſſued. They grow up from infancy to an adult period, and when matured by age they naturally diſclaimed ſubmiſſion. Long had the noble ſpeaker ſeen, as in the glaſs of futurity, that dreadful æra which was now haſtening. He had conſidered England and America as two mighty ſtates floating like bubbles on a ſurface. Whilſt ſeperated each was ſafe; the moment the ſhock of contention ſhould, one or both was ſure to expire.

Conſidered in ſuch a point of view, the preſent conteſt was fraught with ruin to the parent ſtate. Inſtead of tranſporting armies to America, we ſhould vote a thankſgiving. We ſhould ſeparate from the Colonies, and leave them to manage their own concerns. Greater benefit than that of commerce we never could derive. If we graſped at empire it would end in ruin.

Thoſe who deemed the war either juſt or politic, were as defenſible for obtaining auxiliaries, as thoſe who viewed the quarrel as unjuſt and impolitic were to be applauded for arraigning the meaſure. The noble ſpeaker would not embrace either party. He would not give a vote becauſe the meaſure was the eaſieſt meaſure for peace. He was not ſo much of the philoſopher, as to be indifferent to the welfare of his country. Nor was he either a citizen of the world, as to have an equal relish for every ſoil. England was the place of his nativity. To England he was attached. It gave him unſpeakable anxiety, therefore, to perceive a conteſt commencing, which would end in a traverſer of power. No longer would England, but America, be the ſeat of empire. Had the preſent conteſt not begun, the cataſtrophe might have been delayed; as it was unhappily commenced, the downfall of Great-Britain was thereby accelerated.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

" My Lords,

" I heartily concur in the propoſed addreſs. I " think the noble Duke by propoſing it, gave me " moſt demonſtrable proof of duty to the King. I " truſt that the part I now take, may not be " ſtrued into the ſmalleſt diſreſpect for my brother. " It is the inconſiderate conduct of his miniſters I " arraign.——Alas! that I ſhould live to ſee " BRUNSWICKERS, formerly the Defenders " of Liberty, now employed to ſubjugate the Un" ions, and deſtroy the conſtitutional rights of " America!—but I feel myſelf too warm; I " muſt therefore refrain from ſaying any thing " more on the ſubject."

The Duke of Chandois. The noble Duke who made the motion, has charged the ſupporters of the meaſures reſpecting America with favouring deſigns ſubverſive of the liberties of their country. I do aſſure his Grace, that if I thought the meaſures he ſpeaks of had any ſuch tendency, neither his Grace, nor any noble Lord in this Houſe, would be further than I from giving or affording them the leaſt countenance or ſupport. Becauſe I am fully ſatisfied, that thoſe are perfectly neceſſary and conſtitutional, that I have uniformly given them my ſanction as a Member of this Houſe; and I will likewiſe add, that I am not leſs convinced of the propriety of the meaſures, than of the high integrity and abilities of thoſe who have adviſed them. The noble Duke has thrown out the moſt unjuſt charges and miſgrounded inſinuations againſt the whole body of Militia. As a Lord Lieutenant of a very reſpectable county, I find myſelf included in the cenſure, and look upon my honor very materially wounded. I am certain I can anſwer for the corps which I have the honor to command; and have reaſon to preſume it is univerſally ſo, that no officers but ſuch as are duly qualified to ſerve, are admitted. I am authoriſed to ſay that the noble Duke is totally miſtaken in his aſſertions, ſo far as has come within my own knowledge and have a right to preſume, that he has been equally miſtaken, in applying to every other corps in his Majeſty's ſervice.

Duke of MANCHESTER. Whatever objections I may have to the original cauſe of the diſpute between both countries, however I may condemn the mode in which it has been hitherto conducted, or how much ſoever I may diſapprove of the meaſure of employing foreigners to make a conqueſt of our own ſubjects, and commiſſion them to carry all the horrors of a war into a part of the dominions of the Britiſh Crown; I own I have ſtill, if poſſible, ſtronger and more material objections againſt ſome matters which make their appearance in the treaties now before your Lordſhips. I think I perceive ſomething which bears the ſtrongeſt, nay moſt unquivocal marks of that ſecret influence, that black compilation, which openly or covertly, as opportunities ſerved or circumſtances concurred, have pervaded our Councils for ſome years back. America is to be conquered, no matter by what means. The blood and treaſure of this country is to be lavihly thrown away to effecting this purpoſe. A liſt of hoſtilities, ſignified by German Princes are to be eaſily ſubſidized to give this extraordinary meaſure ſanction. But that is not all; the commander of the body of mercenaries is to be inveſted with the ſupreme command, independent of the control of either King or Parliament. If any diſpute ſhould ariſe, where are the parties to appeal? Not to the Crown, for he has no power over them; nor the Parliament, for they can preſcribe to none. Where then, as no proviſion is made in the treaty, but to the Princes whom they belong? Thus you will have a body of troops, to the amount of a very conſiderable army, for the ſervice of no one but themſelves. Suppoſe any diſpute ſhould ariſe between our Commanders and theirs, who is to decide it? The foreign General knows no ſuperior but his maſter; and the conſequence will be, that in any ſuch event, all operations muſt ceaſe till he receives inſtructions from home; and thus the very end for which theſe troops are brought into the kingdom will be defeated, and the nation put to a monſtrous expence for nothing.

Lord Effingham. I ſhould not have troubled your Lordſhips upon a ſubject which has been ſo fully and ſeparately diſcuſſed on all ſides, but for three points which naturally preſſed themſelves on the preſent occaſion ſtrike me very ſtrongly. Thoſe are the force which America is able to oppoſe to ours, with the reſources for maintaining that force, the proſpect of ſucceſs on our part, and the means of defence againſt the attacks of our natural enemies. The firſt may be conſidered in two lights, the number of troops America will be able to bring into the field, and the mode adopted for paying them. [illegible] point that will be conſidered in the [illegible] operation. With both as [illegible] of the war, it will operate as proving the impracticability, as well as injuſtice with which as connected for a juſtice, it will create a very ſtrong opinion as to the expediency. By the meaſures purſued by the Continental Congreſs for obliging every province to contribute a certain number of men, and certain ſpecific ſum of money for their ſupport, it was directed that the [illegible] of each province ſhould be numbered, and the men and money proportioned to ſuch eſtimate. The concluſion, as might be expected, the reſerve was ſhort, conſiderably, of the real number of ſouls notwithſtanding this, they amounted to three millions and a half, which is more by almoſt one half, than any groſs computation had aſſumed it. To pay theſe men, the Congreſs gave orders to ſtrike off four millions of dollars in paper currency, which ſum, accordingly as the paper is emitted, is to paſs current in the reſpective provinces where the revenue ariſes. Thus, though paper be emitted it is ſtill paid away without incurring a debt, for the ſupplies are by this means raiſed within the year, every man contributing his own ſhare, and the whole ſtate, as one body, ſtill left free of any debt or incumbrance whatever. On the other hand, it is plain, including the foreigners, and ſuppoſing the Britiſh corps complete, which I am ſure they are not, the whole force although on the part of Great Britain, will not much exceed [illegible] effective men. Will any of your Lordſhips aſſert, or be perſuaded to believe, that [illegible] 40,000 men will be able to [illegible] any given time, to make a conqueſt of three millions and a half of people, [illegible] their liberties, and reſolutions to [illegible] them to the laſt extremity? I am [illegible] it not.

If ſo, then every preſſure to [illegible]

putting a ſpeedy end to the preſent civil war, is at once over. The force will be found inadequate; and I will ſay more, any force you will or can ſend will be ſo. As to the laſt point of domeſtic defence, how does that ſtand? Let us preſume for a minute, that the military force remaining in this kingdom, aided by the militia, was ſufficient for the purpoſe of defending this iſland; will it be pretended that Ireland, with a force in it of only 6000 men, will be equally ſecure? I am confident ſuch a monſtrous aſſertion will not be made; 12,000 men, even in times of peace, has been at all times thought neceſſary for the preſervation of its internal tranquillity; I would appeal to a noble Lord near me (Lord Townſhend) ſuppoſing no attack had been made from without, whether the military eſtabliſhment, after the embarkation, would be equal even to the ſuppreſſion of domeſtic riots or ſmall inſurrections, much leſs if a body of French or Spaniards ſhould make a deſcent there. For my part, I think and believe, the noble Viſcount who preſided there ſo many years as Chief Governor, is of the ſame opinion, that 10,000 men might march from one end of the kingdom to the other without moleſtation, there being no barrier, natural or artificial, to prevent them but the Shannon; ſo that on the whole, putting the juſtice of the war out of the queſtion, I am perſuaded that the preſent meaſures are big with ruin in every light, and can, in the nature of things, be never attended with ſucceſs but are vain, illuſory, and chimerical, and originate from obſtinacy or ſomething worſe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Campbell to General Howe.

SIR, Boſton, *June* 19, 1776.

"I am ſorry to inform you that it has been my unfortunate lot to have fallen into the hands of the Americans, in the middle of Boſton harbor; but when the circumſtances which have occaſioned this diſaſter are underſtood, I flatter myſelf no reflection will ariſe to myſelf or my officers on account of it. On the 16th of June the George and Annabella tranſports, with two Companies of the ſeventy-firſt regiment of Highlanders, made the land off Cape-Ann, after a paſſage of ſeven weeks from Scotland, during the courſe of which we had not the opportunity of ſpeaking to a ſingle veſſel that could give us the ſmalleſt information of the Britiſh troops having evacuated Boſton. On the 17th, at day light, we found ourſelves oppoſite to the harbor's mouth of Boſton; but, from contrary winds, it was neceſſary to make ſeveral tacks to reach it. Four ſchooners, which we took to be pilots, or armed veſſels in the ſervice of his Majeſty (but which was afterwards found to be four American privateers of eight carriage guns, twelve ſwivels, and forty men each) were bearing down upon us at four o'clock in the morning, at half an hour thereafter two of them engaged us, and about eleven o'clock the other two were cloſe along ſide. The George tranſport, on board of which was Major Maxwell and myſelf, with one hundred and eight of the ſecond battalion, the Adjutant, the Quartermaſter, two Lieutenants, and five volunteers were paſſengers, having only ſix pieces of cannon to oppoſe them. And the Annabella, on board of which was Capt. M'Kenzie, together with two ſubalterns, two volunteers, and eighty-two private men of the firſt battalion, had only two ſwivels for her defence. Under ſuch circumſtances I thought it expedient for the Annabella to keep a head of the George that our artillery might be uſed with more effect and leſs obſtruction. Two of the privateers having ſtationed themſelves upon our larboard quarter, and two upon our ſtarboard quarter, a tolerable cannonading enſued, which, with few intermiſſions, laſted till four o'clock in the evening, when the enemy bore away and ran for [illegible]. Our loſs upon this occaſion was only three men mortally wounded on board the George; one killed and one ſlightly wounded on board the Annabella. As my orders were for the port of [illegible], I thought it my duty, at this happy criſis, to proceed for the harbor, not doubting but I ſhould receive protection from a fort or ſome ſhip of war ſtationed there for the ſecurity of our fleet.

[illegible] the cloſe of the evening we perceived [illegible] ſchooners that were engaged with us in the morning, joined by the brig Defence, of ſixteen carriage guns, twenty ſwivels, and one hundred and ſeventeen men, and a ſchooner of eight carriage guns, twelve ſwivels and forty men, got under way and made towards us. As we ſtood up for Nantaſket road, an American battery opened upon us, which was the firſt ſenſible proof we had that there could ſcarcely be many friends of ours at Boſton; and we were too far embayed to retreat eſpecially as the wind had died away, and the tide of flood not half expended. After each of the veſſels having twice run aground, we anchored at George's Iſland, and prepared for action, but the Annabella, by ſome misfortune, got aground ſo far aſtern of the George we could expect but a feeble ſupport from her [illegible]. About three o'clock [illegible] the ſchooners anchored right upon our bow, and one [illegible] upon ours; the armed brig took her ſtation on our larboard bow, at the diſtance of two hundred yards, and began to ſtrike the Britiſh flag. Although the Maſter of our ſhip, and every ſailor on board (the Captain only excepted) refuſed poſitively to fight any longer, I have the pleaſure to inform you that their was not an officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or a private man of the ſeventy firſt, but what ſtood to their quarters with a ready and chearful obedience. On our refuſing to ſtrike the Britiſh flag, the action was renewed with a good deal of warmth on both ſides, and it was our misfortune, after the ſharp combat of an hour and an half, to have expended every ſhot that we had for our artillery. Under ſuch circumſtances, hemmed in as we were with ſix privateers, in the mouth of an enemy's harbor, beſet with a dead calm, without the power of eſcaping, or even the moſt diſtant hope of relief, I thought it became my duty and to ſpare the [illegible] in the ſmalleſt attempt of an evident impoſſibility. In this unfortunate affair Major Menzies and ſeven private ſoldiers were killed; the Quarter-Maſter and twelve private ſoldiers wounded. The Major was buried with the honors of war at Boſton.

"Since our captivity, I have the honor to acquaint you that we have experienced the utmoſt civility and good treatment from the people of power at Boſton, inſomuch, Sir, that I ſhould do injuſtice to the feelings of generoſity, did I not make this particular information with pleaſure and ſatisfaction. I have now to requeſt of you, that ſo ſoon as the diſtracted ſtate of this unfortunate controverſy will admit, you will be pleaſed to take an early opportunity of ſettling a cartel for myſelf and officers. I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
ARCHABALD CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. of the 2d bat. of the 71ſt regiment.
General Howe.

"P. S. On my arrival at Boſton I found that Capt. Maxwell, with the light-infantry of the firſt battallion of the ſeventy-firſt regiment, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of ſome other privateers, and was carried into Marblehead the 10th inſt. Capt. Campbell, with the grenadiers of the ſecond battalion, who was as ignorant as we were of the evacuation of Boſton, ſtood into the mouth of the harbor, and was ſurrounded and taken by eight privateers this forenoon.

"In caſe a cartel is eſtabliſhed, the following return is, as near as I can effect, the number of officers, non-commiſſioned officers and private men of the 71ſt regiment, who are priſoners of war at and in the neighbourhood of Boſton.

"The George tranſport. Lieut. Col Archibald Campbell; Lieut. and Adjutant Archiblad Campbell; Lieut. Archibald Balneaves; Lieut. Hugh Campbell; Quarter-Maſter William Ogilvie; Surgeon's-Mate David Burns; Patrick M'Dougal, volunteer and acting Serjeant-Major; James Flint, volunteer; Dugald Campbell, ditto; Donald M'Bane; John Wilſon, three Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, ninety private men.

"The Annabella tranſport. Capt. George M'Kenzie; Lieut. Colin M'Kenzie; Enſign Peter Frazer; Mr. M'Kenzie and Alexander M'Taviſh, volunteers; four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, eighty-one private men.

"Lord Howe tranſport. Capt. Lawrence Campbell; Lieut. Robert Duncanſon; Lieut. Archibald M'Lean; Lieut. Lewis Colboun; Duncan Campell, volunteer; four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, ninety-ſix private men.

"Ann tranſport. Capt. Hamilton Maxwell; Lieut. Charles Campbell; Lieut. Fraſer; Lieut.—; four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, ninety-ſix private men.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. 2d Bat. 71ſt Regt."

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

By an Expreſs arrived Yeſterday from South-Carolina, we have the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Johnſon, (South-Carolina) July 2, 1776.

"ABOUT this day month a very formidable fleet came over our Bay, containing in all about fifty ſail, under the care of ſeven or eight men of war of conſiderable force. The troops from their tranſports landed about a fortnight ſince on Long-Iſland, a little to the northward of Sullivan's-Iſland, only parted by a ſmall creek, fay from fifteen hundred to about two thouſand men, uncertain exactly how many. Theſe were to force a paſs acroſs the creek and attack our fort on Sullivan's-Iſland on the back, whilſt Commodore Parker with his fleet cannonaded it in front. On the twenty-eighth, accordingly, the Commodore came up in the Briſtol, of fifty guns, with him the Experiment, of fifty guns, the Active frigate, of twenty-eight, the Solebay, of twenty-eight, the Syren, of twenty-eight, the Actæon, of twenty-eight, the Sphinx, of twenty guns; the Thunder-Bomb, and the Friendſhip tranſport mounting twenty-ſix guns. The Syren, Actæon, and Sphinx very providentially got foul of each other, and aground on the ſhoal called the Middle, between Sullivan's fort and this poſt; the Syren got off, the Actæon and Sphinx were ſo foul, that the Sphinx was obliged to cut away her bowſprit, to ſave the Actæon's mainmaſt; in that condition the Sphinx with difficulty got off. The Actæon, a fine new frigate not twelve months old, the enemy was obliged to quit and burn. The four firſt, the Briſtol, Experiment, Active, an Solebay came to anchor within about five hundred yards, and kept up a moſt furious cannonading from eleven o'clock in the morning, until ten at night; at the ſame time the Thunder bomb threw her bombs at that battery for ſeveral hours. The Friendſhip tranſport alſo fired no inconſiderable number of cannon. The fort on Sullivan's-Iſland, containing thirty-two cannon mounted, was commanded by Colonel Moultrie, of the ſecond regiment of our provincials, who had only his own regiment of three hundred and ſixty men rank and file in it—he made a moſt noble defence, and obliged them to ſneak off in the dark, about ten o'clock, leaving their anchors and cables behind them. Hardly leſs than twelve thouſand cannon were fired at that fort, and had my friend had but a ton or two of powder more, he would have diſabled them effectually. The fleet are ſo ſhattered that I believe they will hardly trouble us again, unleſs reinforced. The Commodore is now altogether unrigged, his mizenmaſt gone, and fiſhing his mainmaſt.—The enemy's troops attempted to paſs from Long-Iſland to Sullivan's, but were entirely repulſed.—In this long engagement, we had twelve men killed and twenty wounded."

NEW-YORK, July 18.

On Sunday afternoon a barge from the fleet, appeared in our Bay with a white flag which was there met by the General's barge with ſeveral Gentlemen of the army on board. The flag was ſent by Lord Howe with a Letter to his Excellency General Waſhington. But as the letter was improperly directed it was not received, though much ſolicited by the officers, who, we hear, ſaid it contained nothing of a hoſtile nature, that Lord Howe came over poſſeſſed of unlimitted power, and was much concerned he had not arrived a few days ſooner, which would have effected a reconciliation, &c. However it ſeems his unlimitted power did not extend even to the neceſſary preliminaries of a negociation—an acknowledgment of the right of the perſons to whom he came, to treat with him.

Indeed the idea of coming over to propoſe a plan of reconciliation is in every view abſurd and ridiculous for as the Colonies never invaded the rights of Britain, an only defended their own, there was no occaſion at all for negociation. The moment Great-Britain receded from her unjuſt claims, the war was at an end.

The very propoſition, *therefore, of a negociation, was a proof that Great-Britain perſiſted in her encroachments on the rights of the Colonies, and was in itſelf an act of a hoſtile nature.*

On Tueſday another flag from the fleet appeared, and was met as before, when a letter was again offered, but for the ſame reaſon as the former, rejected.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

Wedneſday ſeveral Ships to the Number of about 16 or 20 Part of the Fleet at Staten-Iſland, got under Way and ſtood through the narrows, but we have not been able to get any certain Intelligence their Deſtination—Some conjecture they are bound to the Eaſtward to attempt an Entrance through the Sound; ſhould that be he Caſe, it affords us Pleaſure to think we are in a fit Condition there alſo to give them a ſuitable Reception.

On Friday another Flag from the Fleet appeared, which we hear brought only an open Letter directed to Miſs Margaret Moncrieffe

Saturday Forenoon our people diſcovered a fourth Flag of truce, where upon the Mechanicks Barge was ſent to meet it and conducted the Officer (ſaid to be adjutant General of the forces under the Command of Lord Howe) to the Dwelling of Colonel knox in this City, where his excellency General *Waſhington*, attended by his body Guards waited his Arrival, which was a little paſt one o'clock the Interview was ſhort, and the particulars we believe are as yet not made known; we can therefore only ſay, that at parting much courteſy was ſeen to paſs between the Gentleman who bore the Flag and thoſe of the Continental Forces who had the honor to be preſent.

Clement Biddle, Eſq; of Philadelphia, is appointed Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General to the Flying camp in New-Jerſey, with the rank of colonel.

SALEM, July 30. X o'Clock, A. M.

We have this Moment received the following Intelligence, which was printed at Boston Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, July 19, 1776.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Major General LEE, *dated Charlestown, July 2d, 1776. To the* Président *of the Congress.*

"I SHOULD have done myself the honor sooner of informing the Congress of the attack made by the enemy's Squadron on Sullivan's Island, and their repulse, but conjectured, that by waiting a day or two, I might probably be furnished with the means of sending a more minute, full, and satisfactory account.

"My conjecture was right; for yesterday five seamen made their escape, one of whom is a more intelligent fellow than is commonly found amongst men of his level. Inclosed is a copy of their Narrative. I may venture to congratulate Congress on the event N[illegible]

[illegible] terms to the Congress, the Commanding Officer, Col. Moutrie, and his whole Garrison, as brave Soldiers excellent Citizens. Nor must I omit, at the same time mentioning Col. Thompson, who with the South-Carolina rangers, and a detachment of the North-Carolina regulars repulsed the enemy in two several attempts to make a lodgement at the extremity of the Island.

Our loss considering the heat and duration of the fire, was inconsiderable. We had only ten men killed on the spot, and twenty two wounded, seven of whom lost their limbs. But with their limbs, they did not lose their for they enthusiastically encouraged their comrades, never to abandon the standard of liberty and their country. This I do assure you, is not of gasconading Romance usual after every successful action, but litterally a fact. I with great pleasure, mention the circumstance, as it augurs well to the cause of Freedom. At eleven the fire ceased, having continued just twelve Hours without the least intermission."

The narrative of the five Sailors referred to in the foregoing letter, who was on board at the time of action.

"The Bristol of 50 guns, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, greatly damaged in her hull, large knees and timbers shot through and smashed; if the water had not been very smooth it would have been impossible to have kept her from sinking, all the carpenters in the fleet had been called to her assistance; mizen-masts shot through, main-mast badly wounded by three several shot, fore-most by two, rigging, sails and yards much damaged. The Captain of the Commodore lost his left arm above the elbow; he was sent yesterday (June 30) to England in a Brigantine; the Commodore's breeches torn off, his thigh and knee wounded, he walks only when supported by two men; 44 men killed and 30 wounded, among whom were many midshipmen and petty officers; 20 of the wounded dead since the action; talk in the fleet, that the two large ships would go over the bar again, and proceed to English harbor in Antigua, to be repaired. The Bristol when lightened, as much as possible draws 18 feet of water.

Experiment of 50 guns on two decks all twelve pounders, a slighter built vessel than the Bristol, exceedingly damaged in her hull; several ports beat in one, her mizen-mast hurt, uncertain of particulars, killed 57, of whom the Captain was one, wounded 30, several since dead; draws when lightest 17 feet water; the general opinion that neither of these large ships will go safely over the bar again; Solebay 28 guns, two men killed, 4 wounded: Active 28, lieutenant killed, 4 wounded: Actæon 28; Sphynx 20; Syren 28: All got a ground; the first in coming up, the two latter in running away; the Sphynx cut away her bowsprit; the Syren got off; Actæon remained fast, —burnt and blown up by her own people. While she was on fire, Mr. Millegan, one of the Carolina Marine officers, and a party of men boarded her, brought off her colors, the ship's bell, and as many sails as three boats could contain.

The thunder bomb lay at a considerable distance, throwing shells at the fort, and by over charging had shattered the bed and damaged the ship so much, as to render it necessary for her to go into dock before she can act again.

The Friendship an hired arm'd vessel of 26 guns of various sizes covered the bomb, as did the Syren, who also fired very briskly at the fort. The whole fleet badly man'd and sickly, particularly the Syren's crew, at two thirds short allowance of provisions and water; they have had no fresh meat since their arrival (first of June.)

Lord William Campbell had been very anxious for the attack, and proposed to take all the forts with only the Syren and Solebay.

Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Clinton are both on shore with the troops at Long-Island; his Lordship had, some time ago, urged Sir Peter Parker to attack on the sea side, otherwise he would march up, attack and take the fort, and complain of Sir Peter's tardiness. The Commodore replied, Lord Cornwallis might march his troops when he pleased, but the fleet required a fair wind, the first that happened he would proceed against the fort. The General at that time believed we had no troops out of garrison, but he was soon better informed, being since repulsed, and drove back with loss; he remained quiet, and left the Commodore to enjoy the glory of being defeated alone.

The Negro pilot, who is exceedingly carressed, was on board the Commodore, and put down with the Doctor out of harm's way.

Between nine and ten o'clock, the night of the action the Commodore and other ships began to steal away, they made no piping, nor waited to heave up their anchors but slipped their cables; the Commodore has only one anchor and cable left.

About two o'clock on Friday, some of men cried out the Yankees had done fighting, others replied they were glad of it, for they never had such a drubbing in their lives, they had been told the Yankees would not stand two fires but they never saw better fellows; all the common men in the fleet spoke loudly in praise of the garrison. There was a report in the fleet that no quarters would be given to the Americans, and that 5000l. had been offered for General LEE.

The forgoing Extract of a Letter from General LEE, as also the Narrative of the deserters is published by Order of the CONGRESS.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

In CONGRESS, July 17, 1776.

RESOLVED, That General WASHINGTON, in refusing to receive a letter said to be sent from Lord Howe, addressed to GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, acted with a dignity becoming his station; and therefore this Congress do highly approve the same; and do direct, that no letter or message, be received, on any occasion whatever, from the enemy, by the Commander in Chief, or other the Commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain.

By order of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

On Sunday last was taken and carried into Marblehead, by several of the Continental Cruizers, a Transport Ship from Halifax, bound to the Ministerial Fleet. We hear she has on board a considerable Sum of Money, a large Quantity of House-Furniture and other Articles of Value. A Number of Boston Tories are taken in this Vessel, among them is the notorious Benjamin Davis, who was an Inspector at the Fortification Gates during the Siege.

**** The Public are requested to keep a good Look out for continental Two Dollar Bills altered to Ten Dollars, as a Number of such are now passing, one Gentleman in Berkeley having lately taken Two of those Bills. All the Alteration is in the Word TWO, which is made TEN, and pretty easily discovered. It is said there are a Number of Geniouses in this county who are very handy in manufacturing these Kind of Bills.*

DIED.] At his Father's House in Danvers, last Saturday Se'nnight, after a tedious Confinement, Mr. Ebenezer Putnam, lately a Student of Physic here, and Brother to Dr. Putnam, Jun. of this Town.

— Mr. Joseph McIntyer, of this Town, House-Carpenter, aged Sixty.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Sloop Tirannicide, JOHN FISK, Commander, in the [illegible] last Saturday last the Twenty-first Instant, Two Seamen, one named ANDREW BURNETT, about Twenty-seven Years of Age, a smooth-faced Man, about Five Feet Five Inches high, wears dark Hair: Had on when he deserted, a dark-colored Waistcoat and Breeches, and was born in *Great-Britain*.—The other named ROBERT BROWN, about Thirty Years of Age, a thick-set Man, about Five Feet Five Inches high, full-faced, and much pitted with the Small-Pox, wears dark Hair: Had on when he deserted, a dark-colored Waistcoat and Breeches, and was born in *Great-Britain*.—The above Two Men were lately Prisoners of War, and were inlisted out of *Ipswich* Goal.

Whoever shall apprehend said Deserters, and bring them to the Goal in this Town, or secure them in any of the Continental Goals, so that they may be returned to their Duty again, shall receive the above Reward of TEN DOLLARS for each or either of them, and all necessary Charges, to be paid by the Honorable RICHARD DERBY, Esq; or the Subscriber,

JOHN FISK, Captain.

N. B. All Sheriffs and others are desired to use their utmost Care in detecting them immediately, lest they may go over to the Enemy [illegible]

Salem, July 24, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain young Man, named ELIJAH BURNAM, who is supposed to be born at *Chebacco* in the County of *Essex*, and State of *Massachusetts-Bay*, but says himself he belongs to *Ann*, in said County, did, on Monday the [illegible]-first of this Instant, inlist to serve as a [illegible] Soldier in the Continental Army, until December next, and received the Province-Bounty, and Twelve Pounds as Hire, to serve in said Army, in Place of JOHN DANFORTH, who was inlisted out of Captain SOLOMON KIDDER's Company, of *Billerica*; but said *Burnam* has deserted, and carried off with him the Bounty and Hire-Money, and has not been heard of since: He is of a middling Stature, about Thirty Years of Age, much pitted with the Small-Pox, wears dark Hair, has a Scar about an Inch long over one of his Eyes, that looks as if it was cut with a Knife, and has a natural down look.

☞ It is earnestly requested, that all Officers, either Civil or Military throughout this State, would use their utmost Endeavors to detect so notorious an Offender, that he may be brought to Justice.

Billerica, July 24, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, active NEGRO BOY, about Fifteen Years of old. For further Particulars, inquire of of the Printers.

Good Barbadoes RUM

TO BE SOLD BY

EDWARD GIBAUT,

at Mr. ELIAS HASKET DERBY's Store

POET's CORNER.

The STIPULATION.

AWHILE, fond, Damon, prithee tarry,
Nor woo me to thy eager arms ;
Can'ſt thinkſt thou this a time to marry,
When all our Country's in alarms ?

In holy wedlock ſhall we join,
Our land when wild invaſion braves ?
Or would'ſt thou wiſh to have me thine,
To propagate a brood of ſlaves ?

No ! furbiſh up thy armor bright,
And firſt thy valor let me ſee !
Who for his Country fears to fight,
I fear will never ſtand my me.

Then buckle on thy truſty ſword,
And when our vanquiſh'd foes are fled,
I promiſe then, upon my word,
To take thee to my virgin bed.

The BLOCKHEADS ; a FARCE.

(Continued from No. 4.)

ACT II. SCENE I.

A Room. TABITHA and DORCAS.

WHEN did you receive this letter ?

Dor. *His ſervant left it with me laſt night.*

Tab. *He informs me that he intends to attend at the back gate this evening, and that he ſhall expect me there. I muſt put great confidence in your friendſhip ; if you deceive me I am undone.*

Dor. *If I deceive you your ruin fall on me.*

Tab. *Lieut. Dapper has addreſs'd me in very honorable terms ; he propoſes to carry me to England, after the preſent campaign, but my father (an old prig) is greatly againſt it, and ſtems ſtrong with the compoſition of ſome coſtumers, (as he calls them)----but this perſon I am determined to have at all hazards. Why ſhould I any wiſely ſet pleaſure and honors of this life, to plight an old fool that is juſt leaving of ſome ſmall title of lady is very agreeable ; it is what many would jump at---ſuch matches do not offer every day, and I ſhall improve the time as dextrous as I can.*

Dor. *Make hay while the ſun ſhines, is a very good maxim. In ſhort, madam, I approve your determination ; I ſhould think you a fool and to determine otherwiſe. You would not have a ſpark if you could come with an---For my own part I would not take another night without one. I could have had a dozen after.*

Tab. *All our correſpondence muſt go thro' your hands you muſt be cautious, and watchful, for the leaſt miſcarriage will diſconcert the whole plan.*

Dor. *I am us'd to theſe tricks of gallantry ; I have introduced many a young ſweet-heart---you may depend upon your ſecurity in my hands.---But one thing I muſt mention (excuſe me Madam) that is Lieut. Dapper is rather under the diſadvantage of Inability.*

Tab. *Inability, what do you mean ? I hope he is not wanting in any thing to render the marriage-ſtate agreeable.---If he is, I ſhall quickly throw him out of window, and appoint a better perſon in his room---it's true, ſince you hint this, it makes me ſomewhat ſuſpicious, he looks like a baboon upon ſtilts, and I begin to be fearful of his abilities---however, he ſhall not make a cully to fleece for my indulgencies in dreſs and faſhion.*

Dor. *That he may do, but for any thing elſe) if reports are true) I had rather marry my old grandfather.*

Exeunt.

(To be Continued.)

PRINTING-OFFICE, SALEM, May, 1776.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription,

THE eighth edition of Dr. GILL's three Sermons on the preſent and future ſtate of the Church.—Ser. 1. *Iſa.* xxi. The burden of *Dumah.* He called to me out of *Seir*, Watchman, what of the night ? Watchman what of the night ? The watchman ſaid, The morning cometh, and alſo the night : If ye will enquire, enquire ye ; return come.—*Wherein he ſhews there has, from the beginning, been a ſucceſſion of night and morning, darkneſs and light.—And ſhews what time of the night it is with us at preſent.*——Ser. 2. 1 *Chron.* xii. 32. And of the children of *Iſſachar*, which were men that had underſtanding of the times, to know what *Iſrael* ought to do : The heads of them were two hundred, and all their brethren were at their commandment.—*Which is an application to the ſermon, in which he gives us an excellent deſcription of good works, placed upon their proper foundation.*——Ser. 3. *Pſ.* lxxxvii. 3. Glorious things are ſpoken of thee, O city of God, Selah.—*In which he repreſents to us not only the ſpiritual, but likewiſe the perſonal reign of Chriſt on earth a thouſand years.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be printed on good paper, of the manufacture of this country, and with an elegant type, almoſt new.

II. the work will contain about 112 octavo pages, large demy, or 8 ſheets : And in order that ſo truly valuable a work as the above, may be preſerved in every well-diſpoſed family, the Publiſher has thought proper to fix the price to ſubſcribers ſo low as one ſhilling and ſix pence per volume ſtitched.

III. If any of the ſubſcribers ſhould chuſe to have them bound, they are deſired to ſignify it at the time of ſubſcribing, and the Publiſher will have them done at 1s. in plain binding and 1s. 6d. gilt and lettered.—Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix books ſhall have a ſeventh gratis.

IV. The names of the ſubſcribers, with their titles or occupations, and the towns in which they dwell, with the number of books each perſon ſubſcribed for, will be printed in alphabetical order at the beginning of the work.

V. The work will be immediately put to the preſs, when a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained barely to defray the expence.

*** Subſcriptions are received by E. RUSSELL, the Publiſher, at his Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet : and by ſuch other Gentlemen in this and the neighboring towns, who are kind enough to take charge of Propoſals.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC, That there is to be bound out in the Country by the SELECT-MEN of the Town of *Marlſhead*, a Number of Orphan Children, male and female, for a Term of Years. Whoſoever may want, by applying to ſaid Select-Men may know the Conditions who will be always ready to wait on them.

TO BE SOLD,

The SCHOONER INDUSTRY, with her Appurtenances, about Sixty-five Tons burthen, nine Years old, and a prime-Sailor.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BURRILL HAVEREUX.

MARBLEHEAD, July 1, 1776.

MARSHAL MANSFIELD,
Near the Court-Houſe in SALEM,

HAS to ſell cheap for CASH, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves, by the Pound or Ounce, Copperas, Anniſeed, Cream of Tartar.—Alſo, choice Boreax by the Pound or Ounce.

JOHN WHITE, jun.

HAS a Negro Woman to part with : Any Perſon inclining to have her, may treat with him at his Houſe in *Salem*, July 8th, 1776.

CASH given for clean Linnen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in the Main-Street.

☞ Little Maſters and Miſtreſſes, who are kind enough to bring RAGS, are reminded, that the DAYS moſt convenient to take them in, are WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price SIX PENCE ; embelliſhed with Two Plates, one repreſenting a Female Officer, the other Lord P---y and his Miſs in a Garden.)

THE

BLOCKHEADS:

OR, THE

AFFRIGHTED OFFICERS.

A FARCE.

Sold by E. RUSSELL, at his Printing-Office Upper End of Main-ſtreet.—Large Allowance will be made to Shopkeepers, Travelling-Traders, and others who purchaſe by the Groce or Dozen.

At the ſame Place may be had,

The Firſt and Second Volumes of that excellent and much-admired Pamphlet, entitled COMMON SENSE ; together with a Number of other NEW PIECES on the TIMES, which will be Sold very cheap by the Quantity.

RAN away from his Maſter, ISAAC BLUNT, an Apprentice Boy, Twelve Years old, named DANIEL PINKHAM ; thick and well-ſett.—He was born at *Lee*, in the Province of *New-Hampſhire*.—Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Boy, and convey him to me, ſhall receive as a Reward for their Trouble, the Sum of SIX SHILLINGS.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby cautioned and forbid harboring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Apprentice, as they may expect to anſwer it on Penalty of the Law in that Caſe provided.

ISAAC BLUNT.

Andover, July 15, 1776.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of JAMES BALLARD, late of *Salem*, Deceas'd, that have not rendered in their Accompts, are deſired to bring in the ſame to ALICE BALLARD, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate, or to THOMAS SMART, of *Danvers*, Attorney to ſaid Adminiſtratrix :—And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to ſaid Adminiſtratrix or Attorney.

Danvers, July 15, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or Three Hogſheads of good FLAX.—ALSO, Two or Three Teirces of BRANDY.—Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Colonel JAMES FRYE, late of *Andover*, Deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims to the Widow SARAH FRYE, of ſaid Andover Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Deceaſed, in Order for Payment :—And all Perſons who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Executrix.

Andover, July 14, 1776.

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS-BAY : Printed by J. ROGERS, at E. RUSSELL's Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet : Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at EIGHT SHILLINGS per Annum, (excluſive of Poſtage :) And where may be had, if applied for immediately, a few Setts of this Gazette, from the Firſt Number. ADVERTISEMENTS and Articles of INTELLIGENCE are gratefully received ☞ The PRINTING-BUSINESS, in its ſeveral Branches, ſtill carried on as uſual by ſaid RUSSELL.

THE
AMERICAN
OR,
CONSTITUTIONAL
VOL. I.

GAZETTE:
THE
JOURNAL.
NUMB. 7.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1776.

(Continued from our last.)

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, March 5.

LORD CARLISLE profeſſed to have voted in favor of coercive meaſures. Actuated by the pureſt and moſt conſcientious principles, he felt no private ſcruples which militated againſt his public conduct. Satisfied that ſubduction of America only could operate to the intereſt of the mother-country, the noble ſpeaker had joined a miniſtry who were ſtruggling to maintain the legiſlative authority of Great-Britain.

As coercive meaſures were neceſſary, the Treaties were expedient. Should the map of Europe be conſulted, how inconſiderable a part did Britain form? Could ſuch a ſpeck, even in a quarter of the globe, be ſuppoſed to pour out the thouſands neceſſary for its defence againſt ſurrounding adverſaries? The vanity of ſuch an expectation was evident, and if evident, the neceſſity of having recourſe to foreign aid was indiſputable.

Lord TOWNSHEND ſpoke for the Treaties, and in favor of coercive meaſures; profeſſing at the ſame time the higheſt veneration for thoſe reſpectable perſonages who, through conſcientious principles, entertained different opinions. The noble [illegible] had formerly entertained doubts on the ſubject. He had however peruſed the ſeveral American charters; and had ſatisfied himſelf that England was NOT the aggreſſor. The Britiſh parliament had a right to tax America. But the argument of right was now out of the queſtion. The voice of reaſon was not to be heard amidſt the din of arms. It was to be hoped the enſuing campaign, if carried on with vigor, would decide the diſpute. If hoſtilities were prolonged, notwithſtanding the pacific appearances, France and Spain were not to be confided in. An attempt would hardly be made on Ireland. The fate of THUROT was too recent in remembrance. Not, but if the troops ſent from Ireland to America had been replaced, even with an equal number of foreigners, the meaſure might have been far from inexpedient.

Lord COVENTRY deplored moſt pathetically the approaching ruin of his country; even whilſt he deplored it, he conſidered the event as inevitable.

It was in the nature of things that ſtates as well as individuals ſhould expire. Immortality was alike denied to the body politic and the body natural. Longevity was all which could rationally be expected. The concatenation of cauſe and effect formed a kind of deſtiny, the effects of which human foreſight could not avert, nor human wiſdom provide againſt. It ſeemed of the very eſſence of things, that colonies ſhould prey on the vitals, and deſtroy the parent from whom they iſſued. They grew up from infancy to an adult period, and when matured by age they naturally diſclaimed ſubmiſſion. Long had the noble ſpeaker ſeen, as in the glaſs of futurity, that dreadful æra which was now haſtening. He had conſidered England and America as two mighty ſtates floating like bubbles on a ſurface. Whilſt ſeperated each was ſafe; the moment the ſhock of contention enſued, one or both was ſure to expire.

Conſidered in ſuch a point of view, the preſent conteſt was fraught with ruin to the parent ſtate. Inſtead of tranſporting armies to America, we ſhould vote a thankſgiving. We ſhould ſeparate from the Colonies, and leave them to manage their own concerns. Greater benefit than that of commerce we never could derive. If we graſped at empire it would end in ruin.

Thoſe who deemed the war either juſt or politic, were as defenſible for obtaining auxiliaries, as thoſe who viewed the quarrel as unjuſt and impolitic, were to be applauded for arraigning the meaſure. The noble ſpeaker would not embrace either party. He would not give a vote becauſe the meaſures on the tapis met not his ideas. He was not ſo much of the philoſopher, as to be indifferent to the welfare of his country. Nor was he that citizen of the world, as to have an equal reliſh for every ſoil. England was the place of his nativity. To England he was attached. It gave him unſpeakable anxiety, therefore, to perceive a conteſt commencing, which would end in a tranſfer of power. No longer would England, but America, be the ſeat of empire. Had the preſent conteſt not began, the cataſtrophe might have been delayed; as it was unhappily commenced, the downfall of Great-Britain was thereby accelerated.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

"My LORDS,

"I heartily concur in the propoſed addreſs. I "think the noble Duke by propoſing it, gave the "moſt demonſtrable proof of duty to the King. I "truſt that the part I now take, may not be con"ſtrued into the ſmalleſt diſreſpect for my brother. "It is the inconſiderate conduct of his miniſters I "arraign.——Alas! that I ſhould live to ſee "ERUNSWICKERS, formrely the Defenders "of Liberty, now employed to ſubjugate the Co[illegible] and deſtroy the conſtitutional rights of [illegible] ſhall therefore refrain from ſaying any thing "more on the ſubject."

The Duke of Chandois. The noble Duke who made the motion, has charged the ſupporters of the meaſures reſpecting America with favouring deſigns ſubverſive of the liberties of their country. I do aſſure his Grace, that if I thought the meaſures he ſpeaks of had any ſuch tendency, neither his Grace, nor any noble Lord in this Houſe, would be further than I from giving or affording them the leaſt countenance or ſupport. It is becauſe I am fully ſatisfied, that thoſe are perfectly neceſſary and conſtitutional, that I have uniformly given them my ſanction as a Member of this Houſe; and I will likewiſe add, that I am no leſs convinced of the propriety of the meaſures, than of the high integrity and abilities of thoſe who have adviſed them. The noble Duke has thrown out the moſt unjuſt charges and illfounded inſinuations againſt the whole body of militia. As a Lord-Lieutenant of a very reſpectable county, I find myſelf included in the cenſure, and look upon my honor very materially wounded. I am certain I can anſwer for the corps which I have the honor to command; and have reaſon to preſume it is univerſally ſo, that no officers but ſuch as are duly qualified to ſerve, are admitted. I am authoriſed to ſay that the noble Duke is totally miſtaken in his aſſertions, ſo far as has come within my own knowledge and have a right to preſume, that he has been equally miſtaken, as applying to every other corps in his Majeſty's ſervice.

Duke of MANCHESTER. Whatever objections I may have to the original cauſe of the diſpute between both countries, however I may condemn the mode in which it has been hitherto conducted, or how muchſoever I may diſapprove of the meaſure of employing foreigners to make a conqueſt of our own ſubjects, and commiſſion them to carry all the horrors of a war into a part of the dominions of the Britiſh Crown; I own I have ſtill, if poſſible, ſtronger and more material objections againſt ſome matters which make their appearance in the treaties now before your Lordſhips I think I perceive ſomething which bears the ſtrongeſt, nay moſt unquivocal marks of that ſecret influence, that black complexion, which openly or covertly, as opportunities ſerved or circumſtances concurred, have pervaded our Councils for ſome years back. America is to be coerced, no matter by what means. The blood and treaſure of this country is to be laviſhly thrown away in effecting this purpoſe. A ſet of beggarly, inſignificant German Princes are to be doubly ſubſidized to give this extraordinary meaſure ſucceſs. But that is not all; the commander of this body of mercenaries is to be inveſted with the ſupreme command, independent of the control of either King or Parliament. If any diſpute ſhould ariſe, where are the parties to appeal? Not to the King, for he has no power over them; not the Parliament, for they can pretend to none. Where then, as no proviſion is made in the treaty, but to the Prince to whom they belong? Thus you will have a body of 12,000 men, with a veteran General at their head, free from any control whatever. Suppoſe any diſpute ſhould ariſe between our Commanders and theirs, who is to decide it? The foreign General knows no ſuperior but his maſter; and the conſequence will be, that in any ſuch event, all operations muſt ceaſe till he receives inſtructions from home; and thus the very end for which thoſe foreigners are brought into the kingdom will be defeated, and the nation put to a monſtrous expence for no[illegible]

[illegible]ham. I ſhould not have troubled [illegible] upon a ſubject which has been [illegible] not only points which naturally preſent themſelves on the preſent occaſion ſtrike me very ſtrongly. Thoſe are the force which America is able to oppoſe to ours, with the reſources for maintaining that force, the proſpect of ſucceſs on our part, and the means of defence againſt the attacks of our natural enemies. The firſt may be conſidered in two lights, the number of troops America will be able to bring into the field, and the mode adopted for paying them. This, my Lords, is a point that calls for your Lordſhips moſt ſerious conſideration. With ſuch as deny the juſtice of the war, it will operate as proving its impracticability, as well as injuſtice; with ſuch as contend for its juſtice, it will create a very ſtrong objection as to the expediency. By the meaſures propoſed by the Continental Congreſs for obliging every province to contribute a certain number of men, and certain ſpecific ſum of money for their ſupport, it was directed that the inhabitants of each province ſhould be numbered, and the men and money proportioned to ſuch returns. On this occaſion, as might be expected, the returns were ſhort, conſiderably, of the real number of ſouls; notwithſtanding this, they amounted to three millions and a half, which is more by almoſt one half, than any groſs computation had amounted to. To pay thoſe men, the Congreſs gave orders to ſtrike off four millions of dollars in paper currency, which ſum, accordingly as the paper is emitted, is to paſs current in the reſpective provinces where the revenue ariſes. Thus, though paper be emitted it is ſtill paid away without incurring a debt; for the ſupplies are by this means raiſed within the year, every man contributing his own ſhare, and the whole ſtate, as one body, ſtill left free of any debt or incumbrance whatever. On the ſecond point, it is plain, including the foreigners, and ſuppoſing the Britiſh corps complete, which I am ſure they are not, the whole force acting on the part of Great Britain, will not much exceed 40,000 effective men. Will any of your Lordſhips aſſert, or be perſuaded to believe, that an army of 40,000 men will be able in one campaign, or in any given time, to make a complete conqueſt of three millions and a half of people, zealous for their liberties, and reſolutely determined to defend them to the laſt extremity?—I am ſure there is not.

If ſo, then every pretence to [illegible]

putting a ſpeedy end to the preſent civil war, [illegible] The longer it will be found inadequate; and I will ſay more, ſay force you will not can and will not ſubdue. As to the talk point of [illegible] a defence, how does that ſtand? Let us [illegible] for a minute, that the military force remaining in this kingdom, aided by the militia, is ſufficient for the purpoſe of defending this iſland; will it be pretended that Ireland, with force in it of only 6000 men, will be equally ſecure? I am confident ſuch a monſtrous aſſertion will not be made; 12,000 men, even in times of peace, has been at all times thought neceſſary for the preſervation of its internal tranquillity. I would appeal to a noble Lord near me (Lord Townſhend) ſuppoſing no attack had been made from without, whether the military eſtabliſhment, after the embarkation, would be equal even to the ſuppreſſion of domeſtic riot or diſturbance, much leſs if a body of French or Spaniards ſhould make a deſcent there. For my part, I think and believe, the noble Viſcount who preſided there ſo many years as Chief Governor, is of the ſame opinion, that [illegible] might ſtretch from one end of the kingdom to the other without moleſtation, there being no barrier, natural or artificial, to prevent them but the Shannon; ſo that on the whole, putting the juſtice of the war out of the queſtion, I am perſuaded that the preſent meaſures are big with ruin in every light, and can, in the nature of things, be never attended with ſucceſs but are vain, illuſory, and chimerical, and originate from obſtinacy or ſomething worſe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Campbell to General Howe

SIR, Boſton, June 19, 1776.

"I am ſorry to inform you that it has been my unfortunate lot to have fallen into the hands of the Americans, in the middle of Boſton harbor; but when the circumſtances which have occaſioned this diſaſter are underſtood, I flatter myſelf no reflection will ariſe to myſelf or my officers on account of it. On the 16th of June the George and Annabella tranſports, with two Companies of the ſeventy-firſt regiment of Highlanders, made the land off Cape-Ann, after a paſſage of ſeven weeks from Scotland, during the courſe of which we had not the opportunity of ſpeaking to a [illegible] that could give us the ſmalleſt information of the Britiſh troops having evacuated [illegible] the town of Boſton; but, from [illegible] we were led to believe it was generally [illegible] Boſton harbor, which we took to be pilots, [illegible] and ſtood in for the mouth of his Majeſty's (but which was then poſſeſſed by the) four American privateers of eight carriage guns, twelve ſwivels, and forty men each, [illegible] bearing down upon us at four o'clock in the morning, at half an hour thereafter two of them engaged us, and about eleven o'clock the other two were cloſe along ſide. The George tranſport, on board of which were Major Maxwell and myſelf, with one hundred and eight of the ſecond battalion, the Adjutant, the Paymaſter, two Lieutenants, and five volunteers were paſſengers, having only ſix pieces of cannon to oppoſe them. And the Annabella, on board of which was Capt. M'Kenzie, together with two Lieutenants, two volunteers, and eighty-two private men of the firſt battalion, had only two ſwivels for her defence. Under ſuch circumſtances I thought it expedient for the honour of his Majeſty's arms to keep a head of the George that our artillery might be aſſiſted with more effect and leſs of it ſhould fall. [illegible] of the privateers having ſtationed themſelves upon our larboard quarter, and two upon our ſtarboard quarter, a tolerable cannonading enſued, which, with few intermiſſions, laſted till four o'clock in the evening, when the enemy bore away and anchored in Plymouth harbor. Our loſs upon this occaſion was only three men mortally wounded on board the George, one killed and two ſlightly wounded on board the Annabella. As my orders were for this port [illegible] Boſton, I thought it my duty, as this happy event [illegible] to puſh forward into the harbor, [illegible] doubting but I ſhould receive protection from a fort or ſome ſhip of force ſtationed there for the ſecurity of our fleet.

"Towards the cloſe of the evening we perceived the four ſchooners that were engaged with us in the morning, joined by the brig Defence, of ſixteen carriage guns, twenty ſwivels, and one hundred and ſeventeen men [illegible] a ſchooner of eight carriage guns, twelve ſwivels, and forty men, got under way and made towards us. As we ſtood up for Nantaſket road, an [illegible] battery opened upon us, which was the firſt intimation we had that there could ſcarcely be many [illegible] in Boſton; and we were too far embayed to [illegible] eſpecially as the wind had died away, and the tide of flood not half expended. After each of the [illegible] having run aground, we anchored at [illegible] iſland, and prepared for action, but the [illegible] by ſome misfortune, got aground ſo far [illegible] the George we could not bring a ſingle gun to bear. [illegible] o'clock four of the ſchooners anchored right upon our bow, and one right aſtern of us; the armed brig took her ſtation on our ſtarboard ſide, at the diſtance of two hundred yards, and hailed us to ſtrike the Britiſh flag. Although the Mate of our ſhip, and every ſailor on board (the Captain only excepted) refuſed poſitively to fight any longer, I have the pleaſure to inform you that their was not an officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or a private man of the ſeventy-firſt, but what ſtood to their quarters with a ready and chearful obedience. On our refuſing to ſtrike the Britiſh flag, the action was renewed with a good deal of warmth on both ſides, and it was our misfortune, after the ſharp combat of an hour and an half, to have expended every ſhot that we had for our artillery. Under ſuch circumſtances, hemed in as we were with ſix privateers, in the middle of an enemy's harbor, beſet with a dead calm, without the power of eſcaping, or even the moſt diſtant hope of relief, I thought it became my duty not to ſacrifice the lives of gallant men wantonly in the arduous attempt of an evident impoſſibility. In this unfortunate affair Major Menzies and ſeven private ſoldiers were killed; the Quarter-Maſter and twelve private ſoldiers wounded. The Major was buried with the honors of war at Boſton.

"Since our captivity, I have the honor to acquaint you that we have experienced the utmoſt civility and good treatment from the people of power at Boſton, inſomuch, Sir, that I ſhould do injuſtice to the feelings of generoſity, did I not make this particular information with pleaſure and ſatisfaction. I have now to requeſt of you, that ſo ſoon as the diſtracted ſtate of this unfortunate controverſy will admit, you will be pleaſed to take an early opportunity of ſettling a cartel for myſelf and officers. I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. of the 2d bat. of the 71ſt regiment.
General Howe.

"P. S. On my arrival at Boſton I found that Capt. Maxwell, with the light-infantry of the firſt battallion of the ſeventy-firſt regiment, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of ſome other privateers, and were carried into Marblehead the 10th inſt. Capt. Campbell, with the grenadiers of the ſecond battalion, who was as ignorant as we were of the evacuation of Boſton, ſtood into the mouth of the harbor, and was ſurrounded and taken by eight privateers this forenoon.

"In caſe a cartel is eſtabliſhed, the following returns, or nearly as I can effect, the number of officers, [illegible] of the [illegible] ſhips of war at and in the [illegible]

"The George tranſport. Lieut. Col Archibald Campbell; Lieut. and Adjutant Archibald Campbell; Lieut. Archibald Balneaves; Lieut. Hugh Campbell; Quarter-Maſter William Ogilvie; Surgeon's-Mate David Burns; Patrick M'Dougal, volunteer and acting Serjeant-Major; James Flint, volunteer; Dugald Campbell, ditto; Donald M'Bane; John Wilſon, three Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, ninety private men.

"The Annabella tranſport. Capt. George M'Kenzie; Lieut. Colin M'Kenzie; Enſign Peter Frazer; Mr. M'Kenzie and Alexander M'Taviſh, volunteers; four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, eighty-one private men.

"Lord Howe tranſport. Capt. Lawrence Campbell; Lieut. Robert Duncanſon; Lieut. Archibald M'Lean; Lieut. Lewis Colbourn; Duncan Campell, volunteer; four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, ninety-ſix private men.

"Ann tranſport. Capt. Hamilton Maxwell; Lieut. Charles Campbell; Lieut. Fraſer; Lieut.—; four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, ninety private men.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. of the 71ſt Regt.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

[illegible] we have the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Johnſon, (South-Carolina) July 2, 1776.

"ABOUT this day month a very formidable fleet came over our Bay, containing in all about fifty ſail, under the care of ſeven or eight men of war of conſiderable force. The troops from their tranſports landed about a fortnight ſince on Long-Iſland, a little to the northward of Sullivan's-Iſland, only parted by a ſmall creek, ſay from fifteen hundred to about two thouſand men, uncertain exactly how many. Theſe were to force a paſs acroſs the creek and attack our fort on Sullivan's-Iſland on the back, whilſt Commodore Parker with his fleet cannonaded it in front. On the twenty-eighth, accordingly, the Commodore came up in the Briſtol, of fifty guns, with him the Experiment, of fifty guns, the Active frigate, of twenty-eight, the Solebay, of twenty-eight, the Syren, of twenty eight, the Actæon, of twenty-eight, the Sphinx, of twenty guns; the Thunder Bomb, and the Friendſhip tranſport mounting twenty-ſix guns. The Syren, Actæon, and Sphinx very providentially got foul of each other, and aground on the ſhoal called the Middle, between Sullivan's fort and this poſt; the Syren got off, the Actæon and Sphinx were ſo foul, that the Sphinx was obliged to cut away her bowſprit, to ſave the Actæon's mainmaſt; in that condition the Sphinx with difficulty got off. The Actæon, a fine new frigate not twelve months old, the enemy was obliged to quit and burn. The four firſt, the Briſtol, Experiment, Active, and Solebay came to anchor within about five hundred yards, and kept up a moſt furious cannonading from eleven o'clock in the morning, until ten at night; at the ſame time the Thunder bomb threw her bombs at that battery for ſeveral hours. The Friendſhip tranſport alſo fired no inconſiderable number of cannon. The fort on Sullivan's-Iſland, containing thirty-two cannon mounted, was commanded by Colonel Mcultrie, of the ſecond regiment of our provincials, who had only his own regiment of three hundred and ſixty men rank and file in it—he made a moſt noble defence, and obliged them to ſneak off in the dark, about ten o'clock, leaving their anchors and cables behind them. Hardly leſs than twelve thouſand cannon were fired at that fort, and had my friend had but a ton or two of powder more, he would have diſabled them effectually. The fleet are ſo ſhattered that I believe they will hardly trouble us again, unleſs reinforced. The Commodore is now altogether unrigged, his mizenmaſt gone, and ſiſhing his mainmaſt.—The enemy's troops attempted to paſs from Long-Iſland to Sullivan's, but were entirely repulſed.—In this long engagement, we had twelve men killed and twenty wounded."

NEW-YORK, July 18.

On Sunday afternoon a barge from the fleet, appeared in our Bay with a white flag which was there met by the General's barge with ſeveral Gentlemen of the army on board. The flag was ſent by Lord Howe with a Letter to his Excellency General Waſhington. But as the letter was improperly directed it was not received, though much ſolicited by the officers, who, we hear, ſaid it contained nothing of a hoſtile nature, that [illegible] would have come a few days ſooner, which would have effected a reconciliation. However it ſeems his unlimited power did not extend even to the neceſſary [illegible] of a negociation—an acknowledgement of the [illegible] of the perſons to whom he came, to treat with him.

Indeed the idea of coming over to propoſe a plan of reconciliation is in every view abſurd and ridiculous for as the Colonies never-invaded the rights of Britain, an only defended their own, there was no occaſion at all for negociation. The moment Great-Britain receded from her unjuſt claims, the war was at an end.

The very propoſition, *therefore, of a negociation, was a proof that Great-Britain perſiſted in her encroachments on the rights of the Colonies, and was in itſelf an act of a hoſtile nature.*

On Tueſday another flag from the fleet appeared, and was met as before, when a letter was again offered, but for the ſame reaſon as the former, rejected.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

Wedneſday ſeveral Ships to the Number of about 16 or 20 Part of the Fleet at Staten-Iſland, got under Way and ſtood through the narrows, but we have not been able to get any certain Intelligence their Deſtination—Some conjecture they are bound to the Eaſtward to attempt an Entrance through the Sound; ſhould that be he Caſe, it affords us Pleaſure to think we are in a fo Condition there alſo to give them a ſuitable Reception.

On Friday another Flag from the Fleet appeared, which we hear brought only an open Letter directed to Miſs Magaret Moncrieffe

Saturday Forenoon our people diſcovered a fourth Flag of truce, where upon the Mechanick's Barge was ſent to meet it and conducted the Officer (ſaid to be adjutant General of the forces under the Command of Lord Howe) to the Dwelling of Colonel knox in this City, where his excellency General *Waſhington*, attended by his body Guards waited his Arrival, which was a little paſt one o'clock the Interview was ſhort, and the particulars we believe are as yet not made known; we can therefore only ſay, that at parting much courteſy was ſeen to paſs between the Gentleman who bore the Flag and thoſe of the Continental Forces who had the honor to be preſent.

Clement Biddle, Eſq; of Philadelphia, is appointed Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General to the Flying camp in New-Jerſey, with the rank of colo[illegible]

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SALEM, July 30. X o'Clock, A. M.

We have this Moment received the following Intelligence, which was printed at Boston Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, July 19, 1776.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Major General LEE, *dated Charlestown, July 2d, 1776. To the* President *of the Congress.*

"I SHOULD have done myself the honor sooner of informing the Congress of the attack made by the enemy's Squadron on Sullivan's Island, and their repulse, but conjectured, that by waiting a day or two, I might probably be furnished with the means of sending a more minute, full, and satisfactory account.

"My conjecture was right; for yesterday five seamen made their escape, one of whom is a more intelligent fellow than is commonly found amongst men of his level. Inclosed is a copy of their Narrative. I may venture to congratulate Congress on the event. Not only the advantage must be considerable, but the affair reflects no small credit to the American Arms.

"On Friday about 11 o'clock, the Commodore (Sir Peter Parker,) with his whole squadron consisting of two line of battle ships and six frigates, the rates of which are marked in the enclosed narrative, anchored at less than half musket shot from the fort and commenced one of the most furious and incessent fires, I ever saw or heard. It was manifestly their plan to land, at the same time, their whole regulars at the east end of the island, and of course invest the fort by land and sea. As the garrison was composed intirely of raw troops, both officers and men, I thought it my duty to cross over the island to encourage the garrison by my presence. But I might have saved myself that trouble, for I found on my arrival they had no occasion for any sort of encouragement. I found them determined and cool to the last degree; their behaviour would, in fact, have done honor to the oldest troops.

"I therefore beg leave to recommend in the strongest terms to the Congress, the Commanding Officer, Col. Moutrie, and his whole Garrison, as brave Soldiers excellent Citizens. Nor must I omit, at the same time mentioning Col. Thompson, who with the South-Carolina rangers, and a detachment of the North-Carolina regulars ... pulsed the enemy in two several attempts to make a lodgement at the extremity of the Island.

Our loss considering the heat and duration of the fire, was inconsiderable. We had only ten men killed on the spot, and twenty two wounded, seven of whom lost their limbs. But with their limbs, they did not lose their for they enthusiastically encouraged their comrades, never to abandon the standard of liberty and their country. This I do assure you, is not of gasconading Romance usual after every successful action, but litterally a fact. I with great pleasure, mention the circumstance, as it augurs well to the cause of Freedom. At eleven the fire ceased, having continued just twelve Hours without the least intermission."

The narrative of the five Sailors referred to in the foregoing letter, who was on board at the time of action.

"The Bristol of 50 guns, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, greatly damaged in her hull, large knees and timbers shot through and smashed; if the water had not been very smooth it would have been impossible to have kept her from sinking, all the carpenters in the fleet had been called to her assistance; mizen-mast shot through, main-mast badly wounded by three several shot, fore-most by two, rigging, sails and yards much damaged. The Captain of the Commodore lost his left arm above the elbow; he was sent yesterday (June 30) to England in a Brigantine; the Commodore's breeches torn off, his thigh and knee wounded, he walks only when supported by two men; 44 men killed and 30 wounded, among whom were many midshipmen and petty officers; 20 of the wounded dead since the action; talk in the fleet, that the two large ships would go over the bar again, and proceed to English harbor in Antigua, to be repaired. The Bristol when lightened, as much as possible draws 18 feet of water.

Experiment of 50 guns on two decks all twelve pounders, a slighter built vessel than the Bristol, exceedingly damaged in her hull; several ports beat in one, her mizen-mast hurt, but uncertain of particulars, killed 57, of whom the Captain was one, wounded 30, several since dead; draws when lightest 17 feet water; the general opinion that neither of these large ships will go safely over the bar again; Solebay 28 guns, two men killed, 4 wounded; Active 28, lieutenant killed, 4 wounded: Acteon 28; Sphynx 20; Syren 28; All got a ground; the first is coming up, the two latter in running away; the Sphynx cut away her bowsprit; the Syren got off; Acteon remained fast, —burnt and blown up by her own people. While she was on fire, Mr. Millegan, one of the Carolina Marine officers, and a party of men boarded her, brought off her colors, the ship's bell, and as many sails as three boats could contain.

The thunder bomb lay at a considerable distance, throwing shells at the fort, and by over charging had shattered the bed and damaged the ship so much, as to render it necessary for her to go into dock before she can act again.

The Friendship an hired arm'd vessel of 26 guns of various sizes covered the bomb, as did the Syren, who also fired very briskly at the fort. The whole fleet badly man'd and sickly, particularly the Syren's crew, at two thirds short allowance of provisions and water; they have had no fresh meat since their arrival (first of June.)

Lord William Campbell had been very anxious for the attack, and proposed to take all the forts with only the Syren and Solebay.

Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Clinton are both on shore with the troops at Long-Island; his Lordship had, some time ago, urged Sir Peter Parker to attack on the sea side, otherwise he would march up, attack and take the fort, and complain of Sir Peter's tardiness. The Commodore replied, Lord Cornwallis might march his troops when he pleased, but the fleet required a fair wind, the first that happened he would proceed against the fort. The General at that time believed we had no troops out of garrison, but he was soon better informed, being since repulsed, and drove back with loss; he remained quiet, and left the Commodore to enjoy the glory of being defeated alone.

The Negro pilot, who is exceedingly carressed, was on board the Commodore, and put down with the Doctor out of harm's way.

Between nine and ten o'clock, the night of the action the Commodore and other ships began to steal away, they made no piping, nor waited to heave up their anchors but slipped their cables; the Commodore has only one anchor and cable left.

About two o'clock on Friday, some of men cried out the Yankees had done fighting, others replied they were glad of it, for they never had such a drubbing in their lives, they had been told the Yankees would not stand two fires but they never saw better fellows; all the common men in the fleet spoke loudly in praise of the garrison. There was a report in the fleet that no quarters would be given to the Americans, and that 5000l. had been offered for General LEE.

The forgoing Extract of a Letter from General LEE, as also the Narrative of the deserters is published by Order of the CONGRESS.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

In CONGRESS, July 17, 1776.

RESOLVED, That General WASHINGTON, in refusing to receive a letter said to be sent from Lord Howe, addressed to GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, *acted with a dignity becoming his station; and therefore this Congress do highly approve the same; and do direct, that no letter or message, be received, on any occasion whatever, from the enemy, by the Commander in Chief, or other the Commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain.*

By order of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

On Sunday last was taken and carried into Marblehead, by several of the Continental Cruizers, a Transport Ship from Halifax, bound to the Ministerial Fleet. We hear she has on board a considerable Sum of Money, a large Quantity of House-Furniture and other Articles of Value. A Number of Boston Tories are taken in this Vessel, among them is the notorious Benjamin Davis, who was an Inspector at the Fortification Gates during the Siege.

*** *The Public are requested to keep a good Look out for continental Two Dollar Bills altered to Ten Dollars, as a Number of such are now passing, one Gentleman in Berkeley having lately taken Two of those Bills. All the Alteration is in the Word TWO, which is made TEN, and pretty easily discovered. It is said there are a Number of Geniouses in this county who are very handy in manufacturing these Kind of Bills.*

DIED.] At his Father's House in Danvers, last Saturday Se'nnight, after a tedious Confinement, Mr. Ebenezer Putnam, lately a Student of Physic here, and Brother to Dr. Putnam, Jun. of this Town.

— Mr. Joseph McIntyer, of this Town, House-Carpenter, aged Sixty.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Sloop Tirannicide, JOHN FISK, Commander, in the Service of this State, on Sunday last the Twenty-first Instant, Two Seamen, one named ANDREW BURNETT, about Twenty-seven Years of Age, a smooth-faced Man, about Five Feet Five Inches high, wears dark Hair: Had on when he deserted, a dark-colored Waistcoat and Breeches, and was born in *Great-Britain.*—The other named ROBERT BROWN, about Thirty Years of Age, a thick-set Man, about Five Feet Five Inches high, full-faced, and much pitted with the Small-Pox, wears dark Hair; Had on when he deserted, a dark-colored Waistcoat and Breeches, and was born in *Great-Britain.*—The above Two Men were lately Prisoners of War, and were inlisted out of *Ipswich* Goal.

Whoever shall apprehend said Deserters, and bring them to the Goal in this Town, or secure them in any of the Continental Goals, so that they may be returned to their Duty again, shall receive the above Reward of TEN DOLLARS for each or either of them, and all necessary Charges, to be paid by the Honorable RICHARD DERBY, Esq; or the Subscriber,

JOHN FISK, Captain.

N. B. All Sheriffs and others are desired to use their utmost Care in detecting them immediately, lest they may go over to the Enemy again.

Salem, July 24, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain young Man, named ELIJAH BURNAM, who is supposed to be born at *Chebacco*, in the County of *Essex*, and State of *Massachusetts-Bay*, but says himself he belongs to *Cape-Ann*, in said County, did, on Monday the Twenty-first of this Instant, inlist to serve as a private Soldier in the Continental Army, until December next, and received the Province-Bounty, and Twelve Pounds as Hire, to serve in said Army, in Place of JOHN DANFORTH, who was inlisted out of Captain SOLOMON KIDDER's Company, of *Billerica*; but said *Burnam* has deserted, and carried off with him the Bounty and Hire-Money, and has not been heard of since: He is of a middling Stature, about Thirty Years of Age, much pitted with the Small-Pox, wears dark Hair, has a Scar about an Inch long over one of his Eyes, that looks as if it was cut with a Knife, and has a natural down look.

Whoever will apprehend said *Burnam*, and return him to the Subscriber, or confine him in any of the Continental Goals, so that he may be brought to Justice, they shall receive the above Sum of FOUR DOLLARS as a Reward, and all necessary Charges for their Trouble, to be paid by

SOLOMON KIDDER.

☞ It is earnestly requested, that all Officers, either Civil or Military throughout this State, would use their utmost Endeavors to detect so notorious an Offender, that he may be brought to Justice.

Billerica, July 24. 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, active NEGRO BOY, about Fifteen Years of old. For further Particulars, inquire of of the Printers.

Good Barbadoes RUM
TO BE SOLD BY
EDWARD GIBAUT,
at Mr. ELIAS HASKET DERBY's Store.

POET's CORNER.

The STIPULATION.

A WHILE, fond, Damon, prithee tarry,
Nor woo me to thy eager arms ;
Oh ! think'ſt thou this a time to marry,
When all our Country's in alarms ?

In holy wedlock ſhall we join,
Our land when wild invaſion braves ?
Or would'ſt thou wiſh to have me thine,
To propagate a brood of ſlaves ?

No ! furbiſh up thy armor bright,
And firſt thy valor let me ſee !
Who for his Country fears to fight,
I fear will never ſtand my me.

Then buckle on thy truſty ſword,
And when our vanquiſh'd foes are fled,
I promiſe then, upon my word,
'Tis take thee to my virgin bed.

The BLOCKHEADS ; a FARCE.

(Continued from No. 4.)

ACT II. SCENE I.

A ROOM. TABITHA and DORSA.

WHEN did you receive this letter ?

Dor. *His ſervant left it with me laſt night.*

Tab. *He acquaints me that he intends to attend at the back gate this evening, and that he ſhall expect me there. I ſhall put great confidence in your friendſhip ; if you deceive me I am undone.*

Dor. *If I deceive may your ruin fall on me.*

Tab. *L—d* Dapper *has addreſs'd me in very honorable terms ; he propoſes to carry me to England, after the preſent campaign, but my father (an old prig) is greatly againſt it, and ſeems tired with the company of theſe* redcoats, *(as he calls them)----but this perſon I am determined to have at all hazards. Why ſhould I deny myſelf the pleaſures and honors of this life, to pleaſe an* old fool *that is juſt leaving of them ?---The title of* lady *is very agreable ; it is what many would jump at ;—ſuch matches do not offer every day, and I ſhall improve the time as dextrous as I can.*

Dor. *Make hay while the ſun ſhines, is a very good maxim. Indeed, madam, I approve your determination : I ſhould think you quite mad to determine otherwiſe—who would not have a young ſpark if they could meet with one ?—For my own part I would not lodge another night without one, if I could meet with a good offer.*

Tab. *All our correſpondence muſt go thro' your hands, you muſt be cautious, and watchful, for the leaſt miſhap will diſconcert the whole plan.*

Dor. *I am us'd to theſe tricks of gallantry ; I have introduced many a young ſweet-heart—you may eaſily truſt your ſecurity in my hands.---But one thing I muſt mention (excuſe my boldneſs) this L—d Dapperlings under the diſgrace of* Inability.

Tab. Inability, *what do you mean ? I hope he is not wanting in* any thing *to render the marriage-ſtate agreable —If he is, I ſhall quickly throw him out of window, and appoint a better perſon in his room—it's true, ſince you hint this, it makes me ſomewhat ſuſpicious, he looks like a* baboon *upon ſtilts, and I begin to be fearful of his abilities—however, he will ſerve for a* cully *to fleece for my indulgencies in* dreſs and faſhion.

Dor. *That he may do, but for any thing elſe) if reports are true) I had rather marry my* old grandfather.

Exeunt.

(To be Continued.)

TO BE SOLD,
A MARE, ſeven Years old, that will pace and trot, but inclines chiefly to a Carriage.
For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

CASH given for clean Linnen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in the Main-Street.

☞ Little Maſters and Miſtreſſes, who are kind enough to bring RAGS, are reminded, That the Days moſt convenient to take them in, are WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

PRINTING-OFFICE, SALEM, May, 1776.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription,

THE eighth edition of Dr. GILL's three Sermons on the preſent and future ſtate of the Church.—Ser. 1. *Iſa.* xxi. The burden of *Dumah.* He called to me out of *Seir*, Watchman, what of the night ? Watchman what of the night ? The watchman ſaid, The morning cometh, and alſo the night : If ye will enquire, enquire ye ; return come.—*Wherein he ſhews there has, from the beginning, been a ſucceſſion of night and morning, darkneſs and light.—And ſhews what time of the night it is with us at preſent.*——Ser. 2. 1 *Chron.* xii. 32. And of the children of *Iſſachar*, which were men that had underſtanding of the times, to know what *Iſrael* ought to do : The heads of them were two hundred, and all their brethren were at their commandment.—*Which is an application to the ſermon, in which he gives us an excellent deſcription of good works, placed upon their proper foundation.*——Ser. 3. *Pſ.* lxxxvii. 3. Glorious things are ſpoken of thee, O city of God, Selah.—*In which he repreſents to us not only the ſpiritual, but likewiſe the perſonal reign of Chriſt on earth a thouſand years.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be printed on good paper, of the manufacture of this country, and with an elegant type, almoſt new.

II. The work will contain about 112 octavo pages, large demy, or 8 ſheets : And in order that ſo truly valuable a work as the above, may be preſerved in every well-diſpoſed family, the Publiſher has thought proper to fix the price to ſubſcribers ſo low as one ſhilling and ſix pence per volume ſtitched.

III. If any of the ſubſcribers ſhould chuſe to have them bound, they are deſired to ſignify it at the time of ſubſcribing, and the Publiſher will have them done at 1s. in plain binding and 1s. 6d. gilt and lettered.—Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix books ſhall have a ſeventh gratis.

IV. The names of the ſubſcribers, with their titles or occupations, and the towns in which they dwell, with the number of books each perſon ſubſcribed for, will be printed in alphabetical odrer at the beginning of the work.

V. The work will be immediately put to the preſs, when a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained barely to defray the expence.

* * Subſcriptions are received by E. RUSSELL, the Publiſher, at his Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet ; and by ſuch other Gentlemen in this and the neighboring towns, who are kind enough to take charge of Propoſals.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC, That three is to be bound out in the Country by the SELECT-MEN of the Town of *Marblehead*, a Number of Orphan Children, male and female, for a Term of Years. Whoſoever may want, by applying to ſaid Select-Men may know the Conditions who will be always ready to wait on them.

TO BE SOLD,

The SCHOONER INDUSTRY, with her Appurtenances, about Sixty-five Tons burthen, nine Years old, and a prime-Sailor.—For further Particulars, inquire of
BURRILL DEVEREUX.
MARBLEHEAD, July 1, 1776.

MARSHAL MANSFIELD,
Near the Court-Houſe in SALEM,
HAS to ſell cheap for CASH, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves, by the Pound or Ounce, Copperas, Anniſeed, Cream of Tartar.—Alſo, choice Boreax by the Pound or Ounce.

JOHN WHITE, jun.
HAS a Negro Woman to part with : Any Perſon inclining to have her, may treat with him at his Houſe in *Salem*, July 8th, 1776.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price SIX PENCE ; embelliſhed with Two Plates, one repreſenting a Female Officer, the other Lord P---r and his Miſs in a Garden.)

THE
BLOCKHEADS:
OR, THE
AFFRIGHTED OFFICERS.
A FARCE.

Sold by E. RUSSELL, at his Printing-Office Upper End of Main-ſtreet.—Large Allowance will be made to Shopkeepers, Travelling-Traders, and others who purchaſe by the Groce or Dozen.

At the ſame Place may be had,
The Firſt and Second Volumes of that excellent and much-admired Pamphlet, entitled COMMON SENSE ; together with a Number of other NEW PIECES on the TIMES, which will be Sold very cheap by the Quantity.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Sunday the Fourteenth Inſtant, a Negro Man, named CÆSAR, a thick well ſet Fellow, about Twenty-five Years of Age, about Five Feet Six Inches high : Had on when he went away, a homeſpun brown colored Great Jacket, a ſtripped Under Jacket, a Pair of brown-colored Fuſtian Breeches, with black Kneebands ; his Right Knee bending inwards.

Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro, and return him to his Maſter, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS Rewad, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

BENJAMIN RAYMOND.

Beverly, July 15, 1776.

RAN away from his Maſter, ISAAC BLUNT, an Apprentice Boy, Twelve Years old, named DANIEL PINKHAM ; thick and well-ſett.—He was born at *Lee*, in the Province of *New-Hampſhire*.—Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Boy, and convey him to me, ſhall receive as a Reward for their Trouble, the Sum of SIX SHILLINGS.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby cautioned and forbid harboring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Apprentice, as they may expect to anſwer it on Penalty of the Law in that Caſe provided.

ISAAC BLUNT.

Andover, July 15, 1776.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of JAMES BALLARD, late of *Salem*, Deceas'd, that have not rendered in their Accompts, are deſired to bring in the ſame to ALICE BALLARD, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate, or to THOMAS SMART, of *Danvers*, Attorney to ſaid Adminiſtratrix :—And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to ſaid Adminiſtratrix or Attorney.

Danvers, July 15, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO or Three Hogſheads of good FLAX.—ALSO, Two or Three Teirces of BRANDY.—Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Colonel JAMES FRYE, late of *Andover*, Deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims to the Widow SARAH FRYE, of ſaid Andover Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Deceaſed, in Order for Payment :—And all Perſons who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Executrix.

Andover, July 14, 1776.

SALEM : MASSACHUSETTS-BAY : Printed by J. ROGERS, at E. RUSSELL's Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-ſtreet : Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at EIGHT SHILLINGS per Annum, (excluſive of Poſtage :) And where may be had, if applied for immediately, a few Setts of this Gazette, from the Firſt Number. ADVERTISEMENTS and Articles of INTELLIGENCE are gratefully received ☞ The PRINTING-BUSINESS, in its ſeveral Branches, ſtill carried on as uſual by ſaid RUSSELL.

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